THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

No. 551.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1765.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
(And Sold by EDES & GILL,)
Fifteen DISCOURSES,
Upon doctrinal connected Subjects, with practical Improvements.

By JOHN MOLLEN, A. M.
Pastor of the Second Church of Christ in Lancaster.

CONTENTS.

DISCOURSE I. Of Adam's Covenant, and the primitive Constitution of Law and Nature.—*Rom.* 4 4.
DIS. II. Of the everlasting unchangeable Obligation of the Moral Law.—*Matth.* 5. 8.
DIS. III. Of the universal Condemnation of Sinners, by the Law of God and Nature.—*Rom.* 3. 19.
DIS. IV. Of the Impossibility of the Sinner's Justification by the Law, in the sight of God.—*Rom.* 3. 20.
DIS. V. Upon the Imputation of Righteousness without Works.—*Rom* 4 5. 6. 7. 8.
DIS. VI. Divine Reconciliation: Or the gracious Dispensation opened.—2 *Cor.* 5. 18. 19. 20, 21.
DIS. VII. Of the Covenant of Redemption. *Gal* 3. 16
DIS. VIII Of the Law of Moses, or Jewish Peculiarity, as the first Covenant under the Apostasy.—*Heb* 9 1.
DIS. IX. Of the second or better Covenant of our Lord Jesus Christ.—*Heb.* 7 6.
DIS. X. Of Faith and its Connection with Justification and Holiness.—*St. James* 2. 24.
DIS. XI. Objections to the Doctrine of Justification, by the Sight of God, by the Imputation of Righteousness without Works, answered; and that Doctrine shewn to be consistent with the Strictness of Virtue, and perfect Obedience, in the Day of Christ.—*Rom.* 3 31 & *Gal.* 2 21. *In Contention.*
DIS. XII. Of the Obedience and Recompense of the New-Covenant.—*Luke* 5. 24.
DIS. XIII. The Saint's Perseverance argued from the Assurance we have of their final Salvation. *Rom* 5 10.
DIS. XIV Of the future Judgment, and the Justification and Condemnation of it.—2 *Cor.* 5 9, 10.
DIS. XV. Recapitulation & Reflections. *Heb* 8. 1.

☞ Subscribers are desired to send for their Books.

☞ The Western Subscribers are desired to call for their Books at the Rev. Author's, and at Capt. Levi Willard's at Lancaster, and at Capt. Joseph Mellen's at Hopkinton, where they are left for that Purpose.

To be LET,

A Convenient Dwelling-House, situate in Hanover-Street, near the Blue Ball, with two Rooms on a Floor, and a good large Shop fronting the Street, with a large Yard and a good Well of Water: There are two or three Back Stores belonging to the same, and other Conveniencies. For further Particulars, enquire of Edes & Gill.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Joseph Larkin, *jun late of* Charlestown, *Chairmaker deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* Thomas Larkin *of said* Charlestown, *Administrator on said Estate, in Order for a Settlement.* Charlestown, October 18 1765.

All Persons who have any Demands on, or are indebted to the Estate of *Samuel Kendall*, late of Woburn, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their accounts to the Rev. *Samuel Kendall* of *New Salem*, to *Josiah Kendall* of *Lancaster*, or to *Benjamin Brooks* of *Woburn*, or to either of them, who are appointed for the letting of said Estate.

Samuel Kendall,
Josiah Kendall,
Benjamin Brooks.

A Word of Advice.

My Countrymen,

YOU need not doubt of the sincerity of my concern for you, if you reflect that my interest is closely connected with yours. My LOVE of this province is what puts me on giving you my thoughts on your present situation.

It is a common opinion here that *British Subjects are British Subjects*, by which you mean that those of them that live in America are entitled to the same essential privileges as they that live in Britain. Vain imagination! Be not deceived. Instead of looking upon yourselves merely as subjects of the K. of Great Britain, you should remember you are fellow-subjects of the subjects of that monarch. [illegible] Gov. of New England, the honorable Andrew said the people, that *they must not think their Privileges would follow them to the ends of the earth*; and the maxim is as true at this day as it was then. When your Forefathers were driven out of their native land, their privileges were not sent along with them as a matter of course, but carried behind at *Westminster*. For what can the plainest, thinkest thing at home have a right to command the property of those that go abroad? or, which comes to the same, that those who go abroad have no property at all? *And as this right remains unalienable among them, so they were not known to indulgent Princes.* They can pour in upon you swarms of Placemen, pensioners, and send you orders of knighthood to display it,—governors, grandjurors, salt-petre officers, judges of admiralty, stamp men, &c. &c. and what *cogent* arguments such gentlemen can make use of, you know pretty well already. Or if these should fail, perhaps, as *French* fashions are all the taste at present, the genteel mode of DRAGOONING, which has been so successfully employed in France for the conversion of protestants, (*Horresco referens*) may be introduced here, to convince you that *we must submit to slay or suffer, for to that doth the MARK of the Beast.*

The colonists object, that they are *not represented* in P——t. In answer to this they have been told, that tho' they are *not actually*, yet they are *virtually* represented here. If they are not represented, what signifies it whether it be *actually*, or *not actually*? It has also been objected, that are only the Commons of G[illegible]B. have laid a tax on the colonies, but have empowered the lords commissioners of the treasury to tax them farther at pleasure. But you must understand the matter right. Those commissioners are not empowered to raise the price of the *stamp itself*, tho' they are indeed empowered to raise the price of the *stamp'd paper*, &c. from time to time. But if they were, it is the opinion of many sensible people that the privileges of the colonies might be as safe in the hands of their L——ps, or the worshipful company of Spitalfield weavers, or ——, as with a n——l H. of C——s.

Thus I have endeavoured, my countrymen, to represent matters to you in a true light, and upon the whole, what better advice can I give you, than not to flounce at the object situation? Rather beg the chains which you cannot throw off, and then you may hope for peaceable times. It was the wise observation of an EXCELLENT speech-maker to a great assembly, that *these regulations, from their novelty only, appear disagreeable.* Very true. When your neck has been accustomed to the yoke, it will not feel so galling; when your backs are grown callous by reiterated flagellation, the whip will make but little impression. When the pestilent news papers are muzzled or them suppressed, and the few that remain are either *under a proper influence* or made so dear that few will take them, troublesome men will no longer be able to infuse jealousies into the minds of the people, and then it may be expected the storm will settle into a dead calm. Your ancient privileges will then be forgot; and you will be in the same profound tranquility of mind, as is enjoyed by the present inhabitants of *Greece* and *Italy*, under a Turkish and Popish government. So different from the turbulent spirit of liberty which formerly kept those countries in a flame, and having nothing you can call your own, and therefore nothing worth being concern'd about, your whole attention may be directed to increase the opulence of your indolent mother; a mother who never, never treated you with the least severity——but when she thought she could get something by it; and then what business have you to complain? You have been told by great authority, that *a respectful submission is your interest as well as your duty.* And so it is with your brother Americans, the black inhabitants of the West India islands. Their DUTY it certainly is *to submit* to all the impositions of their masters; for we know they were created for no other end but, with the sweat of their brow, to support them in luxury and grandeur, and it is as plainly their INTEREST, to bear [illegible] without murmuring, for fear of having a hundred.

I am your fellow Well wisher

[illegible]

Martinus Vindex.

I Supose your fasions are [illegible] crate fokes, as tel pitkin were the [illegible] there com and fyset us pe fisty—— [illegible] I rite in yute paper fust nite, (and [illegible] I won't sute rite agin, but ons I sure [illegible] God I can rite—and yust to tel [illegible] of lipertynans that after I did, fotch the Pamplet lay him on the carpet—I se fotch all yute papers pon us immediate, ant I like mi fotch vel, except him Ippifish that was fajet fis one Peter Hayklins, which I done like one crate: the fajet fais this Peter is a yute crate man, (I supose like exstic wale) liues near Poston, and make effery poddy is fruit to tel him of his fibs, tho' effery poddy fust he hes more then enny Peter Hayklins ever ad before him.—Our fajet is verie cind fenfish man, al fist for liperty was popel com to take it way; he ont I tu fit twice unter Chasral W.[illegible] at Fennefis on the Lake; as if the Chasral wont fit for us an liperty coo he is in politikel way. Pe tel him make Gun I like him—I hope he wont let crate fokes lead him Chasral (as tha do soo uthers) an liperty away, as fo fit [illegible] Poston fokes hoo is fizing for us al.——As to Peter Hayklins, I wont be fraid, but yd tel him wat popel hear fus of him. *Preface:*

Wen Peter did fust com to Poston effery poddy did lik: him a littel, tho tha did here bout [illegible] hit cum from; an he cin crate deel of money, and fine frends, with hes fader al yelave: But popel found that wone he ad, the more honesty he was for money an wen he ad eat al the money and lost his cred, then he cockeld em out of ther hunger an hiles to; an now he hes eat al the mutto he is for fliging way the bone.

Furst then, Tha fa Peter is a vu bi to the hisstop crate deel, (that I bleve's tru) an is very ridged in his politikal an not cathlik in is religen principals, dont love honest fokes coud deel, an tha dont lik him—Vel den,

Secundle, He thinks he hes got al fence, an other fokes no fences but nonsfence, (tho I dont bleve any one) Agane, he tives mattun to fer crate deel to Chasral Court, and dont love Poston fokes there one crain, cans the tauk frait: I bleve he wud da ferry vel to live neer Ole Gerusalem, for this climore he finds us cald for his confushun; tho I think if he stais bute much longer he wil find it mutch hottur, because tha are clearin the woods moor an moor every day (that cood stroke Jacob)

Thurdle, Peter is verry pad Alminick maker, an fees the Starrs purtuilly, (an I bleve its cus he studied Stromins in Stat Champer) He tels wedfur times wil be fust of Nofember: But Tostur Ames sais the fust of Nofember (in is Alminick) is "All Saints, an lefs Silk & Lace, more Wool and Flax:" an the fall of Nofember, he sis "something threatens our Liberty! St. ANDR." Vel then, upn if all saints this month, then no devels—and I hope no popes—vel so much for thurdle.

Forthle, He feels big like crate desart mountain, for he cuds strong, (tho' I dont bleve him) this makes crate little fokes frain of him tu much: Vel then, Peter, take Indians stories, if you wont take other fokes, do only yuse one bisnes—and let uther fokes du theirs, then ile say yuse could Peter Hayklins——Now Jacob fus, Let Indians an wite pepel be al of a wine, from the crate river Missisippe to the plak wate tha catch crate fish—al lose an peas among un like Brothers—no pope—no divel—no mob—NO TAMPS.—— The crate coart man he al wos after an hare, for liberty I an take crate care of the lands sthartins Peter Hayklins, hoo sumtimes look crate money finde fish, wen tha be hunkry for bare. I an crate Tempel hoo is a ferry cood man, and loves al coud pepel, vil pe gatter crate deel then Peter is.——I hope there vil be no fochs foulz in S—— or M——d, as to take Tamps, if tha do, ile——rite agin——If al be fridde, fle crate Ole Ytes—hand bong again all tampes our pipes and good king Charge vil love us, an peal the Tamp Act, and remove al the feare crafe, ferooch cuts, an vultures, to those regions that will fute their constitushe pruit there thin. *Amen.* JACOB.

By the above Peter Hayklins is meanth Gov Bernard & Solom or Marblehead

If was Gov. Dudley & Parliament of Great Britain in London & Menestral House of Commons. vide the ad pa 53

Continuation of the Piece in our Paper of the 30th of September last. ⊛

WE have been afraid to think.—We have felt a reluctance to examining into the grounds of our privileges, and the extent in which we have an indisputable right to demand them against, all the power and authority, on earth.—And many who have not scrupled to examine for themselves, have yet for certain prudent reasons been cautious, and diffident of declaring the result of their enquiries.

The cause of this timidity is perhaps hereditary and to be traced back in history, as far as the cruel treatment the first Settlers of this country received, before their embarkation for America, from the government at Home.—Every body knows how dangerous it was to speak or write in favour of any thing in those days, but the triumphant system of religion and politicks.—And our fathers, were particularly, the objects of the persecutions and proscriptions of the times.—It is not unlikely therefore, that, although they were inflexibly steady, in refusing their positive assent to any thing against their principles, they might have contracted habits of reserve, and a cautious diffidence of asserting their opinions publickly.—These habits they probably brought with them to America, and have transmitted down to us.—Or, we may possibly account for this appearance, by the great affection and veneration, Americans have always entertained for the country from whence they sprang—or by the quiet temper for which they have been remarkable, no country having been less disposed to discontent than this—or by a sense they have, that it is their duty to acquiesce, under the administration of government, even when in many smaller matters grievances to them, and until the essentials of the great compact are destroy'd or invaded. These peculiar causes might operate upon them; but without these we all know, that human nature itself, from indolence, modesty, humanity or fear, has always too much recluctance to a manly assertion of its rights. Hence perhaps it has happened that nine tenths of the species, are groaning and gasping in misery & servitude.

But whatever the cause has been, the fact is certain, we have been excessively cautious of giving offence by complaining of grievances.—And it is as certain that Antecedent governors, and their friends and all the crown officers have avail'd themselves of this disposition in the people.—They have prevailed on us to consent to many things, which were grossly injurious to us, and to surrender many others with voluntary tameness, to which we had the clearest right. Have we not been treated formerly, with abominable insolence, by officers of the navy?—I mean no insinuation against any gentleman now on this station, having heard no complaint of any one of them to his dishonor.—Have not some generals, from England, treated us like servants, nay more like slaves than like Britons?—Have we not been under the most ignominious contribution, the most abject submission, the most supercilious insults of some custom house officers? Have we not been trifled with, browbeaten, and trampled on, by former governors in a manner which no king of England since James the Second has dared to indulge towards his subjects? Have we not raised up, one family, in them placed an unlimited confidence, and been soothed and flattered and intimidated by their influence, into a great part of this infamous tameness and submission?——"These are serious and alarming questions, and deserve a dispassionate consideration."—

This disposition has been the great wheel and the mainspring in the American machine of court politicks.—We have been told that "the word "Rights" is an offensive expression."* That "the King, his ministry and parliament will not endure to hear Americans talk of their Rights." That "Britain is the mother and we the children, that a filial duty and submission is due from us to her," and that "we ought to doubt our own judgment, and presume that she is right, even when she seems to us to shake the foundations of government." That "Britain is immensely rich and great and powerful, has fleets and armies at her command, which have been the dread and terror of the universe, and that she will force her own judgment into execution, right or wrong." But let me intreat you Sir to pause and consider.—Do you consider your self as a missionary of loyalty or of rebellion? Are you not representing your King his ministry and parliament as tyrants, imperious, unrelenting tyrants by such reasoning as this?—Is not this representing your most gracious sovereign, as endeavouring to destroy the foundations of his own throne?—Are you not putting language into the royal mouth, which if fairly pursued will shew him to have no right to the crown on his own sacred head? Are you not representing every member of parliament as renouncing the transactions at Runnimede and as repealing in effect the bill of rights, when the Lords and Commons asserted and vindicated the rights of the people & their own rights, and insisted on the King's assent to that assertion and vindication? Do you not represent them as forgetting that the prince of Orange, was created King William by the People, on purpose that their rights might be eternal and inviolable?—Is there not something extremely fallacious, in the common place images of mother country and children colonies? Are we the children of Great-Britain, any more than the cities of London, Exeter and Bath? Are we not brethren and fellow subjects, with those in Britain, only under a somewhat different method of legislation, and a totally different method of taxation? But admitting we are children; have not children a right to complain when their parents are attempting to break their limbs, to administer poison, or to sell them to enemies for slaves? Let me intreat you to consider, will the mother, be pleased, when you represent her as deaf to the cries of her children? When you compare her to the infamous miscreant, who lately stood on the gallows for starving her child! When you resemble her to Lady Macbeth in Shakespear, (I cannot think of it without horror)

Who "had given suck, and knew"
"How tender 'twas to love the Babe that milk'd her."
But yet, who could
"Have while 'twas smiling in her Face,
"Have pluck'd her Nipple from the boneless Gums,
"And dash'd the Brains out."

Let us banish forever from our minds, my countrymen, all such unworthy ideas of the King, his ministry and parliament. Let us not suppose, that all are become luxurious, effeminate and unreasonable, on the other side the water, as many designing persons would insinuate. Let us presume, what is in fact true, that the spirit of liberty, is as ardent as ever among the body of the nation, though a few individuals may be corrupted.—Let us take it for granted, that the same great spirit, which once gave Cæsar so warm a reception; which denounced hostilities against John till Magna Charta was signed; which severed the head of Charles the first from his body, and drove James the second from his kingdom; the same great spirit (may heaven preserve it till the earth shall be no more) which first seated the great grand father of his present most gracious Majesty, on the throne of Britain, is still alive and active and warm in England; and that the same spirit in America, instead of provoking the inhabitants of that country, will endear us to them for ever and secure their good will.

This spirit however without knowledge, would be little better than a brutal rage.—Let us tenderly and kindly cherish therefore the means of knowledge. Let us dare to read, think, speak and write.——Let every order and degree among the people rouse their attention and animate their resolution.—Let them all become attentive to the grounds and principles of government, ecclesiastical and civil.—Let us study the law of nature; search into the spirit of the British constitution; read the histories of ancient and modern times, consider the great examples of Greece and Rome; let before us, the wonderful struggles of our own British ancestors, who have defended for us, the inherent rights of mankind, against foreign and domestic tyrants and usurpers, against arbitrary kings and cruel priests, in short against the gates of earth and hell.—Let us read and recollect and impress upon our souls the views and ends, of our own more immediate forefathers, in exchanging their native country for a dreary, inhospitable wilderness. Let us examine into the nature of that power and the cruelty of that oppression which drove them from their homes. Recollect their amazing fortitude, their bitter sufferings! The hunger, the nakedness, the cold, which they patiently endured! The severe labours of clearing their grounds, building their houses, raising their provisions amidst dangers from wild beasts and savage men, before they had time or money or materials for commerce! Recollect the civil and religious principles and hopes and expectations, which constantly supported and carried them through all hardships, with patience and resignation! Let us recollect it was liberty! The hope of liberty for themselves and us and ours, which conquered all discouragements, dangers, and trials!—In such researches as these let us all in our several departments chearfully engage! But especially the proper patrons and supporters of law, learning & religion.

Let the pulpit resound with the doctrines and sentiments of religious liberty.—Let us hear the danger of thraldom to our consciences from ignorance, extream poverty and dependance, in short from civil and political slavery.—Let us see delineated before us, the true map of man. Let us hear the dignity of his nature, and the noble rank he holds among the works of God! that consenting to slavery is a sacrilegious breach of trust; as offensive in the sight of God, as it is derogatory from our own honor or interest or happiness; and that God almighty has promulgated from heaven, liberty, peace, and good will to man!——

Let the Bar proclaim, "the laws, the rights, the generous plan of power", delivered down from remote antiquity; inform the world of the mighty struggles, and numberless sacrifices, made by our ancestors, in defence of freedom.—Let it be known, that British liberties are not the grants of princes or parliaments, but original rights, conditions of original contracts, coequal with prerogative & coeval with government.—That many of our rights are inherent and essential, agreed on as maxims and establish'd as preliminaries, even before a parliament existed.—Let them search for the foundations of British laws and government in the frame of human nature, in the constitution of the intellectual and moral world——There let us see that truth, liberty, justice and benevolence, are its everlasting basis; and if these could be removed, the superstructure is overthrown of course.—

Let the colleges join their harmony, in the same delightful concert.——Let every declamation turn upon the beauty of liberty and virtue, and the deformity, torpitude and malignity of slavery and vice.—Let the public disputations become researches into the grounds and nature and ends of government, and the means of preserving the good and demolishing the evil.—Let the dialogues and all the exercises become the instruments of impressing on the tender mind, and of spreading and distributing, far and wide, the ideas of right and the sensations of freedom.

In a word, let every sluice of knowledge be open'd and set a flowing. The encroachments upon liberty, in the reigns of the first James and the first Charles, by turning the general attention of learned men to government, are said to have produced the greatest number of consummate statesmen, which has ever been seen in any age, or nation. Your Clarendons, Southamptons, Seldens, Hampdens, Faulklands, Sidneys, Locks, Hartingtons, are all said to have owed their eminence in political knowledge, to the tyrannies of those reigns. The prospect, now before us, in America, ought in the same manner to engage the attention of every man of learning to matters of power and of right, that we may be neither led nor driven blindfolded to irretrievable destruction.—Nothing less than this seems to have been meditated for us, by somebody or other in Great-Britain. There seems to be a direct and formal design on foot, to enslave all America.—This however must be done by degrees.—The first step that is intended seems to be an entire subversion of the whole system of our Fathers, by an introduction of the cannon and feudal law, into America.—The cannon and feudal systems tho' greatly mutilated in England, are not yet destroy'd. Like the temples and palaces, in which the great conquerors of them, once worship'd and inhabited, they exist in ruins; and much of the domineering spirit of them still remains.—The designs and labours of a certain society† to introduce the former of them into America, have been well exposed to the public by a writer of great abilities,* and the further attempts to the same purpose, that may be made by that society, or by the ministry or parliament, I leave to the conjectures of the thoughtful.——But it seems very manifest from the Stamp Act itself, that a design is form'd to strip us in a great measure of the means of knowledge, by loading the Press, the Colleges, and even an Almanack and a News-Paper, with restraints and duties and discouraging the acquisition and dispersion of the feudal system, by taking from the poorer sort of people all their little substance, and conferring it on a set of stamp officers, distributors and their deputies.—But I must proceed no further at present.—The sequel, whenever I shall find health and leisure to pursue it, will be a "disquisition of the policy of the stamp act."—In the mean time however let me add, These are not the vapours of a melancholy mind, nor the effusions of envy, disappointed ambition, nor of a spirit of opposition to government: but the emanations of an heart that burns, for its country's welfare. No one of any feeling, born and educated in this once happy country, can consider the numerous distresses, the gross indignities, the barbarous ignorance, the haughty usurpations, that we have reason to fear are meditating for ourselves, our children, our neighbours, in short for all our countrymen and all their posterity, without the utmost agonies of heart, and many tears.——

TO BE SOLD BY

James Anderson,

At his Store on Treat's *Wharff*;

A fresh Assortment of Goods,

imported in the last Ships from *LONDON*.

To be Sold, only for want of Employ,

A likely Negro Woman about 22 *Years of Age, who can be well recommended; inquire of* Eden & Gill.

The Subscriber hereby Notifies

all Persons licensed to sell Tea, Coffee and China Ware, in the County of *Essex*, that he will attend to receive the Duties arising on said Articles on Monthe 12th Day of November at Major *Morier*'s at Haverhill; Tuesday the 12th at Mr. *William Dawes*'s at Newbury Port; Thursday the 14th at Mr. *Treadwell*'s at Ipswich; Friday 15th at Mr. *Tarbox*'s at Gloucester; Monday the 18th at Mrs. *Abigail Pratt*'s at Salem; and Tuesday the 19th at Major *Reed*'s at Marblehead;—All those who do not give their Attendance at the Times and Places above-mentioned, are desired to settle the same with me at my House near the Great-Trees South End Boston, in order to prevent further Trouble.

JOHN HASKINS, *Farmer*.

* vide pa. 209 * Gov. Hutchinson's Hutchinson Richardson & Society for propagating the Gospel &c &c Mayhew

1. 1 When magna Charta passed, vide the Charter page 790 — vide page 1053. vol. 2. vide See the act pa. 53

BOSTON, October 21.

At a legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of CAMBRIDGE, *this 14th of* October, 1765, *the Hon.* WILLIAM BRATTLE, *Esq; chosen Moderator,*

VOTED, THAT (with all Humility) it is the Opinion of the Town, that the Inhabitants of this Province have a legal Claim to all the natural, inherent, constitutional Rights of Englishmen, notwithstanding their great Distance from *Great Britain*——That the Stamp Act is an Infraction upon these Rights—one Instance in our Opinion, among many, is as follows:——

The Distributor of the Stamps, or Mr. INFORMER, have a Sovereignty over every Thing but the Lives of the People, since it is in their Power to summon every one they please to *Quebec*, *Montreal* or *Newfoundland*, to answer for the pretended or real Breaches of this Act. When the distressed Subject arrives there, by whom is he to be tried?—Not by his Peers in the Vicinage, (the Birthright of every Englishman) no! by the Judge of Admiralty without a Jury; and it is possible, without Law!—Under these Circumstances, the Stamp-Distributor or INFORMER may unrighteously get from His Majesty's good *American* Subjects, more than His Majesty, upon a Ballance, may get by the Stamps: For who would not rather pay the Fine, guilty or not, than be thus harrassed, thus tried?—Why are not his Majesty's good Subjects of *Great-Britain* thus treated? why must we in *America*, who have in every Instance discovered as much Loyalty to His Majesty, and Obedience to His Laws, as any of His *British* Subjects; and whose Exertions, in some of the Provinces and Colonies, during the last War, have been greater, be thus discriminated?—at this Time especially, whilst we are struggling under an almost insupportable Load of Debt, the Consequence of these Exertions. We believe it may be truly said, that no one in *Great-Britain* pays so great a Tax as some do in this Province in Proportion to their Estates.

Let this Act but take Place, Liberty will be no more—Trade will languish and die—our Cash will be sent into his Majesty's Exchequer—and Poverty come upon us like an armed Man.

The Town therefore hereby advise and direct their Representatives, by no Means whatsoever to do any one Thing that may aid said Act in its Operation; but that in Conjunction with the Friends of Liberty, they use their utmost Endeavours that the same might be repealed---That this Vote be recorded in the Town Book, that the Children yet unborn may see the Desire their Ancestors had for their Freedom and Happiness; and that an attested Copy be given said Representatives for their Conduct.

To JAMES HUMPHREY, *Esq;*

SIR,

WE the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Weymouth* are assembled together at a time, when the voice of distress is heard, not only from every part of this province, but from the continent in general. The burdens we feel, and the greater we fear, force out our groans, and lead us to lay before you the distresses of our hearts, with whom we have entrusted our most important interests.---And we have the highest assurance from your past integrity, that no exertion of your abilities will be wanting to effect a removal of these evils.

When we consider the difficulties, encumbrances on trade, and decay of it brought upon us by some late Acts of Parliament, together with the load of debt under which the province labours, we behold poverty rushing in upon us like an armed man; but when we take under consideration the Stamp-Act with all its consequences, we can see nothing but misery and ruin to the province resulting from the execution of it, and a fatal wound to the trade and interest of our mother-country.---The King our father, whom we have always lov'd and honour'd, and the Parliament of Great Britain, which we have always esteem'd and reverenced, will forgive us if we do not consent to our ruin; we will presume upon their clemency that they will not insist upon our destruction, and therefore do recommend to you decently and steadily to oppose any measures in General Court, that shall interest the province in any concern with the Stamp-Act, or stamped Papers, either directly or indirectly, either by the Payment of any charges that may have arisen on their account, or by giving any orders for, or consent to the distribution of said Papers, inasmuch as the House of Representatives "has no warrant, order, or authority so to do," and we presume upon it that the House "will not be so imprudent, as to undertake "a business to which they have no appointment." ---They are deposited (as we are informed) "in the "Castle, ther to be defended with all the force of that "fortress."---We imagine they need no further protection, and trust no one will offer so high an insult to the King as to meddle with them in any shape.

We take it for granted---that no man on earth is perfect---that no body of men can lay claim to infallibility---that so wise and august a body as the Parliament of Great Britain is, have been mistaken---that what has been, may be again---that men have natural rights---that they have also rights as members of society---that to assert, explain and vindicate these, is but acting up to the character of such and of rational beings.——We do therefore instruct you upon all occasions to assert and vindicate the rights and privileges of free born British subjects, and the rights and privileges derived to us by charter from a King of Great Britain, acknowledged and consented to "really or virtually" by the Parliament thereof; and to use your best endeavours in the General Assembly to have these clearly stated and left upon the records of this province, that posterity may know that we never did or could voluntarily submit to slavery and to ruin.

We cannot but complain of the hardships to which we are exposed by the enlargement of the power of the Court of Admiralty; an enlargement which takes from us one of the most essential rights of Englishmen, viz. that of being tried by juries.

Those several acts before-mentioned are so many tax acts, by which money must be drawn from us (and as we suppose) without our consent, having no idea or the least remembrance of our having been represented in parliament; and we really look upon these taxations and the extraordinary power of the admiralty judges, as so many "NOVELTIES" that time itself will never reconcile us to; that they are subversive of the happiness and welfare of the province, destructive to the interests of our mother-country; that they involve in them not only the destruction of our particular rights and privileges, but also strike at the very foundation of the English constitution; in short if they are not repealed, we fear that such prejudices will arise in the minds of people, and their affections to the government at home be so weakened, that it will be a long, a very long time, before the former can be removed, and the latter renewed.

If the Parliament of Great-Britain, which cannot be intimately acquainted with our abilities and necessities, shall from time to time tax us, and the Province tax us at the same time, from these two taxations great inequalities and injustice must arise, and consequently the end of government be destroyed, so that even allowing the Parliament's right to tax us (which we are not at present convinced of) yet we imagine, with submission to that august body, it would not be wisdom in them to exercise it.

We have ever supposed our Charter the greatest security that could be had in human affairs.---This was the sentiment of our forefathers---they have told us that they should never have left the land of their nativity, and fled to these ends of the earth, triumph'd over dangers, encountered difficulties innumerable, and suffer'd hardships unparallel'd, but for the sake of securely enjoying civil and religious liberty, and that the same might be transmitted safe to their posterity. They it is well known settled this country at the expence of their own blood and treasure. The country has risen, grown, and been defended without any expence to the government at home, till within a few years past, and besides defending ourselves, we have several times saved some of his Majesty's provinces from destruction, and once at least have given peace to Europe. The profits of our labour has from time to time center'd in Great Britain, by which her riches, her revenues, and her inhabitants have encreased mightily.

We are (notwithstanding the assistances granted us in the last war) far from thinking that there is any just reason for laying such heavy burdens upon us; and if it is necessary in this time of peace to raise a sum of money for the defence of our frontiers (it being said for our comfort that the money raised by the Stamp Act is partly to be applied to that end) we had much rather be at our own proportionable expence of for ever defending our frontiers, than comply with that Act. And in any constitutional way we shall ever be ready to contribute our utmost to the assistance of our mother-country.

We further instruct you to use your utmost endeavour to promote public frugality, to prevent any unconstitutional grants, and any unaccustomed draughts on the treasury, that the public money be applied only to the purposes to which it is from time to time appropriated.

Whilst with pleasure we behold a general sense of Liberty, and those "essential constitutional rights" freedom of speech and of the press now prevailing; we do at the same time entertain a just abhorrence to any violences committed upon the subsistance of any person or persons whatever.

As to any other affairs, we leave their management to your noted prudence and judgment, in which we place the highest confidence.

[*For other News, and Advertisements, see the* SUPPLEMENT.]

Cash given for FLAX-SEED, by *Hugh Talbot*, at his Warehouse near the Old-Ferry Hall.

To be Sold by the Printers hereof,

Dr. Nathaniel Ames's

ALMANACK, for the Year 1766.

Agreeable to the First Edition, excepting several of the Errors which were inserted wrong in the First, are rectified in This SECOND EDITION:——also other Corrections by Dr. *Ames*'s own Desire.

For *LONDON*,

The Brig *Tristram*, *David Shand* Master, will sail by the last of this Month, having two Thirds of her Cargo engaged. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master, or *Samuel Hughes* in Kingstreet.

For *BRISTOL*,

The Ship *Dartmouth*, *William Sherrad*, Master, will sail by the 25th. For Freight or Passage, apply as above, *Boston, October 12.*

Choice Raisins,

To be Sold by *JOHN BRADFORD*, at his Store Near the Draw-Bridge.

LAtely imported, and to be Sold by *SAMUEL HUGHES*, Linseed Oil, Painter's Colours and Brushes, Brimstone, common and Poland Starch, Sieve Bottoms, Gun Powder, best English Pearl-by the Cask, Printing Ink, London Pipes of all Sorts, Hemp, English and Russia Duck, Ravens Duck, Osnabrigs, Ticklenburgs, *New-Castle* Coals, Grindstones, a Parcel of Junk and a good assortment of English Goods.

TO BE SOLD,

A handsome well-finish'd House, with good Accommodations, and convenient Out-Houses, and a large Store contiguous to the House, which with small Expence might be made a Dwelling-House of, being three Stories high, with a fine Cellar under it, with Land and Garden sufficient for two Families. Said House is very pleasantly at *New-Boston*, and will be sold cheap, and the pay made easy. For further Particulars, inquire of *Benjamin* and *Edward Davis*, at their Store the South Side of the Town Dock.

N. B. If said House is not sold by the Beginning of *November*, it will be to Lett.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A SLOOP burthen about 86 Tons, well found: Enquire of Eder & Gill.

ANY Woman that will go to Service in a Family some Distance from Boston (where there is no Negro) and is willing to do any sort of Work, and can be well recommended, may hear of a good Place, and have good Wages, by enquiring at *John Wheatley*'s in King-Street, *Boston*.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,

A convenient House in *Danvers*, near the South Meeting House, where the Rev. Mr. *Holt* now dwells, having two Rooms and a Shop, and a large Kitchen on a Floor, with a good Garden and a Well of the best Water. Inquire of *Benjamin Pickman* in *Danvers*.

All Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Deacon *Edward Ruggles*, late of *Cambridge*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts: And those that are indebted to said Estate to make Payment, as soon as may be, to *James Noble* of *Boston*, or to *Joseph Williams* of *Roxbury*, Esqrs; Executors to the Estate of the said Deceased. As all the aforesaid Estate Real and Personal is to be sold immediately, any Person inclined to purchase may apply to the Executors aforesaid. Dated at Boston October 9th, 1765.

TO BE LETT,

A commodious Shop, opposite to the West End of the Town House. Boston.—*Enquire at the* London *Book Store, King street.*

WANTED TO HIRE,

An English or American Servant Man, who shaves, dresses Hair, and can attend a Table. Such a Person, who has good Recommendations, will hear of a good Place, by inquiring of the Printers.

N. B. *The Gentleman who would engage such a Servant, goes to England in the Spring of the next Year.*

STrayd or stolen out of a Pasture in Charlestown, on the 3d Instant, a brown Mare, about 13 hands high, trots all, has some white Spots on her Head, and her two near Feet white: Whoever will give Information of the said Mare, or bring her to Timothy Bridge of Charlestown, shall be well Rewarded, and have all necessary Charges paid

Vide the Charter page 1077. They mean the Press at Hutchinsons, vide page 77

vide the Act page 53.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of *Richard Johnson*, late of *Lynn*, deceased, are desired forthwith to pay what is from them respectively due, unto *Benjamin Johnson*, of said *Lynn*, Administrator to said Estate. *Lynn, Oct.* 21. 1765.

We the Subscribers Commissioners appointed by the Hon. *John Choate*, Esq; Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. in and for the County of *Essex*, to receive and examine the Claims of Debt against the Estate of *Richard Johnson*, late of *Lynn*, Cordwainer, deceas'd, intestate, and represented insolvent; and Six Months is allowed the Creditors to bring in and prove their Claims.—NOTICE is hereby given that we shall attend that Service on the last Monday of this, and the second Mondays of the five next ensuing Months, at the House of Mr. *Samuel Johnson*, Innholder in *Lynn* aforesaid, from 5 to 8 o'Clock, P. M. on said Days.

Lynn, October 11. 1765. } Commissioners. *Nathaniel Hanchman, Benj. Brambarchstead,*

WHEREAS Eunice, *the Wife of me the Subscriber, has spread divers false Reports of me and my Family, and has eloped from my Bed the 27th Day of* August 1765, *and has not yet returned, and likely she may run me in Debt:*—THIS is to forbid all Persons trusting her; for I will not pay *One Penny* she shall contract after the Date hereof. SAMUEL HERSDALE.

Greenfield, September 23. 1765.

John Griffith,

CONTINUES his School opposite *William Vassall*, Esq; and teaches Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. at the usual Hours. And for the Benefit of such as cannot attend by Day, he opens Evening School this Evening. *Boston, October* 7. 1765.

William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill, *BOSTON*,

HAS imported in Captains *Hulme* and *Shand*, an Assortment of Goods for the Season, which he will sell at the lowest Advance for Cash.

N. B. Cash will be paid for good RAGS.

Sam[l] Eliot

Has imported in the Captains *Dewerson* and *Shand*,

A Fresh Assortment

of English and India Goods; a

Great Variety of Winter Goods

particularly,

Which he is determined to sell at the very lowest Rates, both by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock Square, just above the Market.

Where may be also had, Bohea Tea by the Chest, and Green Tea by the Pound, with a genteel and fashionable Assortment of Looking Glasses, &c.

Joseph Barrel

HAS Imported in the Captains *Hulme* and *Shand* from LONDON;

A Few Peices of blue & cloth-colour'd Cloths, blue and mixt Frizes, blue Duffils, striped Blankettings, greco, pink, crimson and red Drapery and Colchester Bayes, Bed Rugs, Irish Linnens and Sheetings, which he will sell on reasonable Terms, by Wholesale or Retail, at his Store the lower End of Kingstreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very good FARM at *Newton*, just 9 Miles from *Boston* Town House, and about half a Mile from *Newton* Meeting-House, consisting of a large House and Barn, with upwards of 40 Acres of good Plowing, Mowing and Pasture Land, and a fine Orchard of good Fruit included: Also about 10 Acres of Wood Land adjoining; the whole well fenced with Stone Wall: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

To be sold cheap for English or West-India GOODS;

A compleat new Chaise and Harness, made in the newest Fashion: For further Particulars, inquire at *Pelatiah Allen*'s below the Draw Bridge.

All Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of *Cambridge Thacher*, Esq; late of *Boston*, deceased, are *Once More* desired to bring in their Accounts to *Elizabeth Thacher*, Administratrix on said Estate: And those that are indebted to said Estate are requested to make speedy Payment to said Administratrix, to prevent a Trouble which must soon take Place in their Neglect of the same.

THIS Day is open'd, a new Shop of English Goods, at the Store lately improved by *Green* and *Walker*, opposite Mr. *Cooper*'s Meeting House——Consisting of Linnens, Woolens, Cottons, Silks, &c.—too many to be here mentioned—which will be sold very cheap. *October* 7 1765.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Sheaffe, *at Charlestown*,

At the very lowest Rates for Cash,

BRISTOL Bottle Beer, Window Glass 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, Manchester Check; Irish Linnens, and many other Articles suitable for the Season.

N. B. Mould & dip'd Candles, hard & soft Soap.

TORTUGA SALT

NOW selling on board the Sloop Islington, very cheap for Cash:—Enquire of WILLIAM HUNT at his House in Hanover Street, or at Store No 11. on the Long Wharff: Who hath also Dorchester bottled Ale, Hampers empty Bottles, Fyal and St. Michael's Wine, Pitch, Gun Powder, and warranted Sperma Ceti Candles.—A 15 & half Feet Moses Boat, Yawl top, a large Long-boat, and the most compleat sailing Two mast Boat, with Sails, Anchor, Cable, and all Spars.—ALL very cheap for Cash.

Imported in the last Ships from *London*, and Sold by

Jonas Clark, & Co.

At the South side of the Market, by Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest Rate for Cash,

Broad Cloths, German Serges, Swanskins, Kidder'd Serges, Flannels, narrow & broad Shalloons, Tammy, Durings, Callimancoes, Camblets, [illegible], Grizett, Crapes, Broilins, [illegible] of all Kinds, Stick Serges, [illegible] all Colours, with the [illegible] Tartanes, narrow & wide plain Mode, Quilts, Bed Lincens, Cotton Checks, Grinadine, Thicksetting, Writing Paper, Spices, Flour of Mustard, Raspberry Shrub, with a Variety of other Articles not mentioned.

Just imported in Captain *Shand*, from *London*, by

Jane Eustis,

and to be Sold at her Shop, opposite the North side of the Town-House, in *Boston*, viz.

*Brown Paduasoys, rich black ditto, pink blue and green English Damasks, blue Aprons, brown Ronpadore, and Lead Colour Durance, green brown pink and Lead colour Mantuas, white and half ground Brocades, rich white black and cloth colour'd Satins, black blue white striped plain and gauze prong ditto, rich Garden Satins, black and white Capuchin Silks, flower'd and plain crimson Satins, white and black flower'd ditto, half yard and half all Persians, Brocha, Sprig'd Caudhies, Pink and brown Grizetts, black Callimancoes, Tamonies, Camblets & Lustrs, long Lawns, Table Cloths, Chinting Diaper, flow'd Dimity, Lyth and Bobbin Edgings, Variety of assorted fashion Ribbons, Threaded Laces, Gauze Caps, Lawn ruffle Shirts and Neck Cloths, Childrens Muslin Shirts and Pinners, Mens Women and Childrens Worsted Gloves and Worsted Hose, Mens Black Silk ditto, Quilted Coats, Stays, Mens Women and Childrens Gloves and Hose of all Sorts, Women and Childrens Silk Mitts, Fans of all Sorts, Muffs and Tippets, a fine Assortment of Trimmings of all Sorts, Assorted Fringe, fine Cord Lace, Beadings and Ruffings, black lace and blond Lappets, Gauze, new fashion Breast Gauzes, plain and flower'd ditto, Saddle Nails and Buttons, Ladies Riding Hats, Chip Hats and Bonnets, Feathers, black and white Plumes for Hats, Silk Purses, Cotton and Scotch Threads, Hat-band Silks, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Tapes, Shoe and other Buckles, Silk Laces, Silver Girdles, Pound Pins, Dutchess's and common ditto, Paste Necklaces and Earings, compass Stone ditto, Lat French Necklaces and Earings, Stone Shoe Knee Stock and Girdle Buckles, Brooches, Stone Stay Hooks, Tweezer Cases, French Chalk, Gilbert and other Wire, Comb and Tooth Brushes, Ivory and other Combs, Hair Powder, Burnt and Paste for ditto, Head and Breast Flowers, Black Bugles, Tincture for the Teeth, Lavender and Hungary Water, Salvolatile, Eau de Luce, Turlington's Balsam, Wash Balls, with a great Variety of Millinery and Haberdashery Ware.

Just imported from *London*, in the Captains *Dewerson* and *Shand*, by

Josh[a] Gardner, & Co.

A Fresh Assortment of Winter Goods, which they intend to sell at the very lowest Rates by Wholesale and Retail—at their Shop at the Crown and Comb in Cornhill.——Where also may be had, choice Sperma Ceti Candles by the Box.

Imported in Capt. Shand *from* LONDON, *And to be Sold by*

Ame & Eliza Cuming,

At the Corner of Queen Street, BOSTON

YEllow-ground Brocades, white figured Tabby; brown Paduasoy; green mantua Silks; black, coloured, plain, flowered and spotted Sattens; persong ditto; large fringed Barcelona Handkerchiefs; Ballandine Silk; Paduasoy Satten; Sarsenet and figured Ribbons; Fans; newest fashion'd French Necklaces and Earings; Stone Earings and Necklaces; Garnet ditto; Stone Buttons; paste, shoe, knee and stock Buckles; stone Broaches; long knee Buckles; horn and Tortoiseshell Combs and Cases; Tooth Brushes; Wash Balls and Cakes; French chalk; Powder Boxes and Puffs; plain and scented Hair Powder; Almond Powder; Bags for Hair; Mens and Womens silk and worsted Hose; Men and Womens silk Gloves; Womens Kid and grained Lamb ditto; Womens Lamb and Kid Mitts; Mens Buck and Doe skin Gloves; Velvet Masks; Silver Head Flowers; white and silver, purple and silver, and pink and silver Tippets; silk Trimmings of all colours; grey Ermine, white and spotted with red and white and spotted with black ditto; Brussels Mecklin and Blond Lace, black Bone Lace; Coxcomb Laces; Cambricks, Threads, Pound Pins, Footings, Silk Laces, printed Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Cap Wire, Muslin Gauze, plain flowered and corded Catgut, chipt and Satin Hats & Bonnets, flower'd Mode, Patches, Court Plaisters, Medaga Cards, Patch and Snuff Boxes, Silver Thimbles, Scissors, black and white Bugles, Satin and Stuff Shoes, Muffs and Tippets, Stock Tape—Hungary Water, Salvolatile, Eau de Luce, Stoughton's Elixer, Tooth Tincture and Powder, Tincture for the Tooth Ach——Tamarins, Callimancoes, &c.

Whereas the Great and General Court [illegible] a Tax of [illegible] Acres should be laid on all the Lands that are laid out in *Winchendon*, in the County of *Worcester*, being private Property for three Years successively, and we the Subscribers having assessed the Second Year's Tax on said Lands, pursuant to said Grant or Order of Court, and committed said Assessment to Mr. *Daniel Goodridge*, Collector of Taxes in said Town;

THESE are therefore to notify the Proprietors and all Owners of Lands in *Winchendon* aforesaid that except they pay said Assessment, or their Tax respectively, to said *Daniel Goodridge*, Collector, in said *Winchendon*, their Lands, or so much of them as will pay said Tax and Charges, will be sold at publick Vendue on Wednesday the twenty second Day of *January* next ensuing, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling House of Mr. *Jonathan Stimpson*, Innholder in *Winchendon*, and so from Day to Day said Vendue to be continued by Adjournment or Adjournments, till the whole be sold that shall then remain unpaid.

Dated at *Winchendon*, *Octob.* 3, 1765. } Assessors. *Thad's Mansfield, Nathaniel Bixby, Benoni Boynton,*

Colony of Rhode-Island, &c.

Newport, October 1. 1765.

WHEREAS *John Aplin*, jun. of *Providence*, now a Prisoner in his Majesty's Goal in said *Providence*, preferred a Petition and represented unto this General Assembly of the Colony aforesaid, That he is an Insolvent Debtor; and prayed that the benefit of an Act made for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, in *June* 1756. may be extended unto him: Whereupon the General Assembly referred said Petition to their next Session; and ordered, that all the Creditors of the said *John Aplin*, jun. should be notified, by Advertisement in the *Newport* Mercury, and one of the *Boston* News Papers, three Weeks successively, to appear at next Session, to answer the same.

I do therefore hereby notify all the Creditors of the said *John Aplin*, jun. that they be and appear (if they shall think fit) at the General Assembly to be holden at *South-Kingston*, on the last Wednesday in *October* Current, to shew Cause, if any they have, why the said Petition should not be granted.

Per Order, THOMAS WILSON, jun. D. Sec'ry.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, in *Queen-Street*, 1765.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1765.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

AT this critical Conjuncture, every one will be medling, and however futile the Thoughts of some may be, it is possible, amid the Chaos, Light may spring out of Darkness: therefore, if without Inconvenience, you can publish the following, you'l oblige

Your constant Customer and humble Servant,

by Mr. John Langdon. N. 8.

ON reading a late Sp—h, I perceiv'd huddled in, to our Group, more like, than ever issued from, the spouting Pandora's Box. All to be the fatal Consequences of an Opposition to the Execution, of the S— A—. One Thing alarm'd me. It was an Intimation, that the Province would be in such a State of Out-lawry, that every one's Property, would be exposed, to Fraud and Rapine, and no one could have an Opportunity of demanding Satisfaction in Law for any Injury done him. As I am one of the smaller Size, and liable to be beat by every bigger bodied Man than myself, unless protected by the Law, I began to be uneasy for my small Bones. I again look'd thro' the Act, for my own Satisfaction, I soon found, vid. p 5. express Exception, to all Papers relating to Criminal Matters. And now, ye Bugbears, vanish all: for with the Hydra headed M—r ye can't compare! I am fully perswaded, that if certain Papers should lay interr'd where they are, 'till the Resurrection of the Dead, I should be as little exposed to Insults and Abuse as heretofore, and that the Law in all such Matters would be as open to me as ever. I dare appeal to the ablest Lawyer in the Land, whether if on the 5th of November, A with a Club should break B's Head, B could not immediately lay an Action for Assault and Battery, and proceed, in every Thing relating thereto, as formerly? So it is, with Regard to every Crime, of whatever Nature. Should I hear in the Street, one of the lowest Sort, propagating this Tenet, that all Law was at End, and that he might now, rob, and plunder, and enrich himself, with the Spoils of others, with Impunity, I should immediately suspect him as Ringleader of a Mob, and use my utmost Endeavours that he should be secur'd as such. But that ever such a Tenet, to serve a Turn, should drop from above, God forbid. As to some Causes, brot before the Courts, their not sitting, may be attended with one good Consequence at least. It may prevent for the present, many litigious Actions, which might have taken Place; but now perhaps by the friendly Aid of Neighbours, may be happily compromised before the Courts will please to act. With Respect to Actions for Debt, their ceasing for a While, may afford an Opportunity of discovering who are honest Men and willing to pay their Debts, and who are Knaves and would never pay, if there was no Law to compel them. And now comes Trade, with its numerous Dependants; here I shall only say, that this Province knows by Experience what it is to undergo all the Evils of an Embargo for three Months for the PUBLIC GOOD, and surely the PUBLIC GOOD, never, never called so loud, with such a thundering, all-piercing Voice, as at present, to undergo the like again. In that Time perhaps we may hear that our humble Application to the Throne, has not been in vain. Be that as it may, we shall have this Satisfaction, that we have not lost our Liberty thro' our own Supineness and Inactivity. Inactivity, did I say! it is impossible to be inactive; for the Question is not, whether Louisbourg shall be taken by New England Men, or not? But whether Millions of free born British Subjects, spread through this vast Continent, shall, from, and after, the first of November, be, with their Posterity, Freeman or Slaves? No Inconvenience, no Evils, can possibly attend an Opposition, equal, or by any Way comparable, to those adamantine Chains, big with sullen and overwhelming Woes, which will be fix'd on us, by a quiet Submission to what some Men, would have us comply with.

One Question to those, who can answer it, and I have done. Qu. If according to the English Constitution, every Act, made contrary to Magna Charta, is in, and of itself void; what Construction can possibly be put upon an Opposition to this Act, but, that it is a brave, noble, and generous Struggle, for the inherent, unalienable Rights of Englishmen.

ANNAPOLIS, October 3.

The *RESOLVES* of the House of DELAGATES of the Province of *MARYLAND*, September, 1765.

1st. RESOLVED, unanimously, that the first Adventurers, and Settlers of this Province of Maryland, brought with them, and transmitted to their Posterity, and all other his Majesty's Subjects since inhabiting in this Province, all the Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, and Immunities, that at any Time have been held, enjoyed, and possessed by the People of Great-Britain.

2d. Resolved unanimously, That it was granted by Magna Charta, and other good Laws and Statutes of England, and confirmed by the Petition and Bill of Rights, that the Subject should not be compelled to contribute to any Tax, Tallage, Aid, or other like Charge, not set by common Consent of Parliament.

3d. Resolved unanimously, That by a royal Charter granted by his Majesty King Charles the first, in the eighth Year of his Reign, and in the Year of our Lord 1632, to Cecilius, then Lord Baltimore, it was (for the Encouragement of People to transport themselves and Families into this Province) amongst other Things, covenanted and granted by his said Majesty, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, as followeth; "And we will also, and of our more special Grace, for us, our Heirs, and Successors, We do strictly enjoin, constitute, ordain and command, That the said Province shall be of our Allegiance, and that all and singular the liege People of us, our Heirs and Successors, transported into the said Province, and the Children of them, and of such as shall descend from them, there already born, or hereafter to be born, be and shall denizens and Lieges of us, our Heirs and Successors, of our Kingdoms of England and Ireland, and be in all Things held, treated reputed and esteemed, as the liege faithful People of us, our Heirs and Successors, born within our Kingdom of England, and likewise all Lands, Tenements, Revenues, Services, and other Hereditaments whatsoever, within our Kingdom of England, and other our dominions, may inherit or otherwise, purchase, receive, take, have, hold, buy and possess, and them may occupy and enjoy, give, sell, alien and bequeath, as likewise all Liberties, Franchises and Privileges, of this our Kingdom of England, freely, quietly and peaceably, have and possess, occupy and enjoy, as our liege People, born, or to be born, within our said Kingdom of England, without the Let, Molestation, Vexation, Trouble or Grievance of us, our Heirs & Successors; any Statute Act, Ordinance or Provision to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. ----And further, our Pleasure is, and by these Presents for us, our Heirs and Successors, We do covenant and grant to and with the said now Lord Baltimore, his Heirs and Assigns, that we, our Heirs and Successors shall at no Time hereafter, set or make, or cause to be set any Imposition, Custom, or other Taxation, Rate or Contribution whatsoever, in or upon the Dwellers and Inhabitants of the foresaid Province, for their Lands, Tenements, Goods or Chattles within the said Province, or in or upon any Goods or Merchandizes within the said Province, or to be laden and unladen within any the Ports and Harbours of the said Province: And our Pleasure is, and for us, our Heirs and Successors, We charge and command, that this our Declaration shall be henceforward, from Time to Time, received and allowed, in all our Courts, and before all the Judges of us, our Heirs and Successors, for a sufficient and lawful Discharge, Payment and Acquittance, Commanding all and singular our Officers and Ministers of us, our Heirs and Successors, and enjoining them, upon Pain of our high Displeasure, that they do not presume at any Time to attempt any Thing to the contrary of the Premises, or that they do in any Sort withstand the same; but that they be, at all Times, aiding and assisting, as is fitting, unto the said now Lord Baltimore and his Heirs, and to the Inhabitants of Maryland aforesaid, their Servants, Ministers, Factor, and Assigns, in the full Use and Fruition of the Benefit of this our Charter."

4th. Resolved, That it is the unanimous Opinion of this House, that the said Charter is declaratory of the constitutional Rights and Privileges of the Freemen of this Province.

5th. Resolved unanimously, That the Trial by Juries is the grand Bulwark of Liberty, the undoubted Birth-Right of every Englishman, and consequently of every British Subject in America, and that the exciting other Jurisdictions for the Trial of Matters of Fact, is unconstitutional, and renders the Subject insecure in his Liberty and Property.

6th. Resolved, That it is the unanimous Opinion of this House, that it cannot with any Truth or Propriety be said, That the Freemen of this Province of Maryland, are represented in the British Parliament.

7th. Resolved unanimously, That his Majesty's liege People of this ancient Province, have always enjoyed the Right of being governed by the Laws to which they themselves have consented, in the Article of Taxes and internal Polity, and that the same have never been forfeited, or any other way yielded up, but hath been constantly recognized by the King and People of Great-Britain.

8th. Resolved, That it is the unanimous Opinion of this House, that the Representatives of the Freemen of this Province, in their Legislative Capacity, together with the other Part of the Legislature, have the sole Right to lay Taxes and Impositions on the Inhabitants of this Province, or their Property and Effects, and that the laying, imposing, levying, or collecting any Tax, on or from the Inhabitants of Maryland, under Colour of any other Authority, is *UNCONSTITUTIONAL*, and a direct Violation of the Rights of the Freemen of this Province.

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct.* 10.

On Saturday, the 5th Instant, the Ship Royal Charlotte, Capt. Holland, came up to this City, attended by His Majesty's Ship Sardine, James Hacker, Esq; Commander. Capt Holland having brought from London the Stamped Papers for Maryland, New-Jersey and this Province, had remained some Time at New Castle, on Delaware, under Protection of the Man of War; and on the first Appearance of these Ships round Gloucester Point, all the Vessels in the Harbour hoisted their Colours half Mast high, the Bells began to ring, being first muffled, and continued so until the Evening, and every Countenance added to the Appearance of sincere Mourning, for the approaching Loss of Liberty. At Four o'clock in the afternoon several Thousand citizens met at the state-house, to consider the proper Ways and Means for preventing that execrable Act of Parliament (the Stamp Act) being carried into Execution. The first Measure was, to send seven of their Number to Mr. Hughes Stamp Distributor for this Province, to request he would resign that Office. He assured them no Act of his should tend to carry that Law into Execution here, until it was generally complied with in the other colonies, but refused to sign any Resignation at that Time for various Reasons, which he assigned. On the Gentlemen's Return to the State-House, and reporting this answer, the company were instantly transported with Resentment, and it is impossible to say what Lengths their Rage might have carried them, had not the Gentlemen who waited on Mr. Hughes represented him in the light he appeared to them, at the Point of Death; his Situation called their compassion, and they happily communicated their Feelings to all the People assembled; and instead of the Multitude repairing instantly to his House for a positive Answer, they agreed to make their Requisition in Writhing, and give Mr. Hughes until Monday Morning to make a Reply. In Consequence of this Determination, a short Paper was instantly drawn up, and sent to him; and on Monday Morning the Deputies received from him a Writing which was brought to the Court-House, and there read aloud to a vast Concourse of People, as follows

Philadelphia, Monday Morning, October 7, 1765.

GENTLEMEN, about six o'clock on Saturday evening last, a paper was sent to me, expressing, that "a great number of the citizens of Philadelphia, assembled at the State House, do demand of "Mr. John Hughes, Distributor of Stamps for Pennsylvania, that he will give them assurance under "his hand, that he will not execute that office, and "expect that he will give them a fair, candid, and "direct answer by Monday next, ten o'clock, when "he will be waited on for that purpose."

Saturday, October 5, 1765

I do therefore return for answer to those gentlemen, and all their associates, that I have not hitherto taken any Step tending to put the late Act of Parliament into execution in this province, and that I will not either by myself or my Deputies, do any Act or thing, that shall have the least tendency to put the said Act into execution in this province, until the said Act shall be put into execution generally in the neighbouring colonies; and this I am determined to abide by.—And whereas my commission includes the three Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, I do therefore hereby, voluntarily, inform the good people of those counties, that no act of mine shall directly or indirectly involve them into any difficulties, with respect to the said Stamp Act, during the

(1) vid. Hughes's Letter page 497.

* Govr. Fauquier's Speech pa. 212 Charta page 7 Vol. 2. † vide pa. 816 Vol 2. ‡ Bill of Rights pa. 1053 Vol 2. || || || vide pa. 53. Stamp act = Minister ¶ ¶ vide the 4th page 53 — vide Magna

vide Page 497

same shall take place generally in the neighbouring Colonies.
JOHN HUGHES.

This paper from Mr. Hughes at first gained the approbation of three huzza's, but we find many people much dissatisfied with it first, as they think he ought to have resigned his office without reservation; and from the spirit which discovers itself amongst all ranks of people, we have reason to think this declaration would not have rejected the inhabitants had Mr Hughes been in better health. Capt. Hawker's having taken the Stamp'd papers on board his Majesty's ship, prevents them from being exposed to the resentment of an injured and enraged people. Thus have we, in some degree, followed the example of our fellow sufferers in the neighbouring colonies, and the cool thinking people among us congratulate themselves and their country on finding spirit enough exerted to put us on the same footing with the rest of the continent, and that this was done by *men*, who had moderation not to proceed to any unnecessary acts of violence. It may not be amiss to inform the public that Mr. Hughes, did declare upon his honour, he would not receive or take any charge of the Stamp'd Paper, and as we have no reason to doubt his firm adherence to any resolution he makes, we think there is no danger of their being distributed in this province.

NEW-YORK, October 14.

On Monday last the Commissioners from the several Colonies, appointed for holding the general Congress, being all arrived, assembled and entered upon Business.—The most important that ever came under Consideration in America;—and made Choice of the Hon. Timothy Ruggles for their President, and Mr. John Cotton for their Secretary.

BOSTON, *October* 31.

Yesterday Captain Hunter *arrived here in* 8 *Weeks from London: by him we have two Prints, of the* 20*th and* 21*st of August, which contain only the three following Paragraphs, of any material Consequence.*

We hear the Rent Rolls of the several Proprietary Estates in America, obtained by former Grants under the Crown, are ordered to be made out, as also an estimate of the annual Produce of their Land-Tax, in order to introduce a more equitable Form of levying his Majesty's Revenues in that part of the World.

It is pretty confidently whispered, that a Commission has actually been sent over in the last Packet, appointing Sir William Johnson to succeed a certain Gentleman in the Command of a very considerable Province in America.

Yesterday Morning Sir Henry Moore set out from his House in Germain street, for Portsmouth, in order to embark at that Place for his Govern. of New York.

More of the Stamp Papers are arrived in Captain Hunter, whose Ship is under the Protection of two Men of War—Mr. Oliver declares that he will not distribute the Papers, and the Governor has solemnly declared that he neither has Power to distribute them himself, nor to order or appoint any other Person so to do, or even to unpack the Bales—We Conjecture therefore that those Papers will be lodg'd with the others in Castle William, and there be defended with all the Strength of that Fortress: We ought surely to rely upon the Word of a Governor, and we hope the Papers will never be seen in America.

The Apperatus for Harvard Colledge is on board Capt. Hunter.

Upon some Misunderstanding between the Owner of Captain Hulme's Ship, which brot the first Stamp Paper, and G—— B——, as to Payment of Charges and Damages, the Officer of the Man of War who took Possession of said Ship was arrested the last Week upon 'Change, and obliged to give Security. It is said that the C—— have interposed, and that the Affair will be soon settled to the Satisfaction of the Merchant.

We should be glad to be favour'd with the Instructions of the several Towns to their Representatives, by which the Sense of the Country will be known of the Stamp Act.—We hope however we shall see none of the Spirit of those of Marblehead, which have given our Readers in general great Disgust.

vide the Act page 55.

By a Letter from London we learn, That Complaint is made of some Parcels of Pot-Ash that went from hence last Spring being false pack'd; and that for the future that Article from hence will be thoro'ly inspected, which will be attended with great Loss & Expence.

Wednesday last the Rev'd EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, M. A. was inaugurated HOLLIS Professor of Divinity at Harvard-College in Cambridge.

Monday Morning last died here, after a long Indisposition, the Hon. Mrs. HANNAH WELLES, Consort to the Hon. SAMUEL WELLES, Esq; *Æt.* 70.

Same Day died Mr. HENRY NEWMAN, of this Town, Merchant. A Gentleman greatly esteemed when living, and his Death much lamented by all who had any Acquaintance with him. His Remains were decently inter'd last Friday Afternoon.

At New-York, it is said, that the Coals are blowing up there—

PORTSMOUTH, *September* 27.

Last Tuesday Afternoon was Married at His Excellency the Governor's, by the Rev. Mr. CANER of Boston, NATHANIEL ROGERS, of Boston, Esq; to Mrs. ELIZABETH GOULD of the same Place; a LADY very amiable and highly esteemed.

1 Governor Barnard & Council 1 See the Circular Letter & Margin. page 180.
A vide page 232.

Whereas it has been currently and injuriously Reported, That I the Subscriber have determined to take the Stamp Papers, and use them in the Course of my Business; and that if they were not to be obtained otherways, that I would send to Halifax for them:

Which Report is a very great Mistake; for I have determined, and still do determine, that I will not take of use them, unless People in general do it, being under no Necessity for such a Conduct in the Course of my Affairs:—And I am fully convinced it is the Opinion of the People in Trade in this Town, to conduct themselves in the same Manner, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary.

ROBERT HOOPER.

Marblehead, 19th October 1765.

LONDON Printed,
[BOSTON, Re-printed and Sold opposite the Probate-Office in Queen-Street,]
(Price *Half-a-Pistareen.*)

OPPRESSION.

A POEM.

By an AMERICAN.

With NOTES, by a NORTH BRITON.

To see such crimes, and in so good a reign,
What hoops of iron can my spleen contain.

☞ As the above POEM, is wrote with peculiar spirit, and shows at large the causes from whence our public calamities proceed; we hope at the present juncture it will require nothing further to recommend it to the notice of every free born son of *AMERICA.*

William Fisher,

In CORNHILL,

Has imported in the last Ships from *London*, A fresh Assortment of English GOODS, which he sells at the cheapest Rates.

To be Sold at public Vendue TOMORROW at the House of *William Tyley Kilby*, in Winter-Street, opposite Dr. *Sprague's*;

A Variety Houshold-Furniture, likewise a Negro Girl that has had the Small-Pox——The Sale to begin at Nine o'Clock Forenoon.

THIS is to inform the Publick, That *DAVID SYMONDS* living near the Rev. Dr. *Mayhew's* Meeting House, has a genteel Coach fit for Funerals for Children. Constant Attendance is given at *Eight Shillings* per Funeral by him.

N. B. Said *Symonds* has to dispose of a Chariot and a second-hand Chaise.

WHEREAS on the Evening of the 26*th of* August *last, amongst the Money and many other Articles taken out of the House of* Benjamin Hallowell, *jun. Esq; there was a Treasurer's Receipt for* £. 1,350 *Lawful Money, dated the* 7*th of* August 1764 *payable to said* Hallowell *in* June 1766, *one Year's Interest paid, without any other Indorsement on the Back—And also a Note of Hand of* Thomas J Gruchey's, *payable to* Thomas Atkins *or Order, for* £. 55 5*s.* 3*d. which Mr.* Hallowell *the Proprietor was in Hopes would have been returned before this Time, which not being done——THIS is only to acquaint the Possessor or Possessors, that they will be of no Use to them, Payment being immediately stopped.*

All Persons who have any Demands on, or are indebted to the Estate of Charles Sigourney, *late of* Boston, *deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* John Baker *and* Daniel Sigourney, *Administrators to said Estate.* ☞ *To be Sold, a Distill-House at* New-Boston, *with all the Utensils belonging thereto. For further Information, inquire of said Administrators.*

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.

A great Variety of European Goods well assorted.—The House Furniture of Capt. *James Nicholls*, lately declar'd Bankrupt—by Order of the Trustees, for the Benefit of the Creditors, consisting of Tables, Glasses, Desk, Desk and Book Case, Pewter, Brass, &c. &c.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. Samuel Bacon, *late of* Salem, *in the County of* Essex, *Merchant, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* Jonathan Orne *and* George Smith *of said* Salem, *Executors to said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.*

Salem, *August* 21, 1765.

A Parcel of IRISH LINNENS, just imported, and to be sold very low, by

Lewis & Bant,

At their Shop in Cornhill, being a Consignment Where also may be had,

A general Assortment of English Goods, suitable for the Season.

TO BE SOLD,

A small deck'd Schooner, about 13 or 14 Tons Burthen, almost new, well built and found, fit for Winter Fishing, and is a very good Sailor; now lying at Mr. *John Peck's* Wharf:—Any Person minding to purchase, may apply to said *Peck.*

All Persons Licensed to sell Tea, Coffee and China Ware in the County of *Middlesex*, are hereby notified to pay their several Excise's, due for the last half Year, on the 5th Day of *November* next, Attendance will be given at the usual Place, by JOHN WHITE, *D. Farmer.*

Charlestown, October 29 1765.

N. B. All Accounts must be swore to.

A House pleasantly situated at New Boston, with convenient Accommodations for a Gentleman, lately in the Occupation of Mr. *Joseph Waldo*, to be Lett: Inquire of the Printers.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the Newest Auction-Room, opposite the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tuesday,	Wednesday,	and Friday Evenings,
Broad Cloths,	Carpets	Chinces and Callicoes
Irish Hollands		3-4. yd wide, & lac'd do
Apron Checks, 7 8 ditto		Sattin Jockey Caps
Quilted Sattin Hatts		Silk Cravats
Plain ditto		Check Handkerchiefs
Velvet Caps		Writing Paper
Bed Tick Oznabrigs		Cutlary Ware
Felt Hats Snuff		Powder Blue
English Saddles Blankets		Houshold Furniture,
Callimancoes		&c. &c. &c.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings,

A Sale of Draws, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Leather Bottom Chairs, Couch, curious Pictures, Brass and Copper Kettles, Hardmetal and Pewter, Decanters, Jelly Glasses, Salts, Duffies, Plushes, Broad Cloths, Velvet Shapes, Men and Womens Apparel, Womens and Childrens Hose, &c.

To be Sold at Publick Vendue,

By John Harris,

Next Door to the Red Lyon;

This Evening, and Next Thursday Evening,

Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Hair Plush, Garlix, Checks, Tickens, Oznabrigs, Silk and linned Handkerchiefs, coarse and fine Hats, pound Threads, Chest of Draws, Desks, Tables, Feather Beds, Pictures under Glass, Wearing Apparel, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Butler from New London; Gybaut from Cadiz; Joseph White from N Carolina, Paul White from Maryland; Andrews from Granada; Ford & Sturgis from Halifax; Waterman from Philadelphia; Crosby from Whitehaven.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Shand for London; Hodgkins, Cochran, Bradford and Jones for West Indies; Nogues for Granada; Lee for Bilboa; Gray for South Carolina; Skinner and Montgomery for Europe; Higgins for Connecticut; Bowers and Thatcher for Jamaica; Hulme for South Carolina & Georgia; Fuller for Cadiz; Chapman for North Carolina; Snow for Newfoundland.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last
Eleven Whites. No Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches. Eleven

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week,*

Monday,	9 m. aft. 5	Friday	37 m. aft. 8
Tuesday,	59 m. aft. 5	Saturday	29 m. aft. 9
Wednesday,	50 m. aft. 6	Lord's day,	24 m. aft 10
Thursday,	45 m. aft. 7	☽ First Quart this Day.	

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1765.

MONDAY, October 21. 1765. [NUMB. 1371.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

[*Continuation of the Piece begun in our laſt.*]

DO not theſe meaſures, effectually ſubvert our royal charters, and the moſt important privileges we hold by them? If it be ſaid, there is no mention of them. 'Tis anſwered, neither did King John ſay any thing of the charters given by his great grand father Henry 1ſt: when he ſuperceeded and vacated the liberties of the people granted by them; but the Barons knew it, and exerted themſelves for the recovery of them, and would never reſt 'till they were moſt ſolemnly confirm'd to them, in what is now called Magna Charta.

By royal charter we have an excluſive right of laying internal taxes upon ourſelves, and are only to pay our royal ſovereign the 5th part of the gold and ſilver ore, at any time found in the colony, in lieu of all duties and demands whatſoever, to the crown and kingdom. This clauſe muſt directly intend an exemption and acquittal from internal taxes, or nothing at all. For the duties upon navigation are expreſly ſaved to the crown in another clauſe. And are not theſe duties charged in the Stamp-Act a direct violation of this part of our charters? If not, pray what is? What can be?

The charter expreſly gives us all the rights of Engliſh ſubjects; and particularly to make laws for ourſelves, and erect courts of juſtice, by judges from amongſt ourſelves—to execute juſtice—alſo—a right to purchaſe and poſſeſs freeholds without any other condition than the aforeſaid 5th—and alſo—a right to recover our dues, and to defend life, liberty, and property, without any other duty to the crown but the forementioned 5th. But the Stamp Act fixes all theſe rights upon another condition; and we can have the benefit of none of theſe eſſential rights, without giving the new duties required in this act.—Are we not then diſfranchis'd of all, and in effect made-out lawries, or without any legal remedies, without payment of this tax?—What are our ſolemn legiſlatures and executive courts? but the ſhadows of powers and privileges once had—now loſt? As the one can't make one effective law—nor the other execute it—but upon this new condition. When at the ſame time, I think it muſt be certain to every one who reads the charter, that it was never the deſign of our royal ſovereign who granted it—nor of our fathers who received it, that there ſhould ever be an internal tax laid upon us, but by our own aſſemblies—nor that we ſhould hold and enjoy all theſe eſſential rights and privileges, upon any other pecuniary condition whatſoever, but the 'forementioned 5th; but the contrary is manifeſt from the charter itſelf. And this leads to an eaſy anſwer to the argument from city, and other incorporating charters, in Great-Britain—which is ſuppoſed an argument in point.—'Tis true, they have a right to make by-laws for themſelves, as well as we; but to infer the parliamentary right of taxing the one from the other, is very weak and inconcluſive; becauſe they differ widely in every thing material to the argument. They have a right to chooſe, and ſend members to parliament, and have a repreſentation there in fact—we have none. Nor have they ſuch an excluſive right to tax themſelves, granted in their charters, or ſuch a perquiſite to the crown fixed in their charters; in conſideration of which, they ſhall be exempted from ſuch taxation and duties, as it provided in our's. In a word—nor have the Britiſh king and parliament conſidered and treated them as having ſuch a right ever ſince their firſt conſtitution, as is the caſe of all the colonies, and American governments. In ſhort, the ſituation and circumſtances of the colony governments, are in every thing ſo different from theirs, that no right of taxation can poſſibly be infer'd from the one to the other. Is it not a plain caſe, (however ſhocking) that our royal charters and our moſt important privileges granted in them, are in fact ſubverted and vacated by this act; without forfeiture or tryal?—And may we not aſk, by what right? Is it not agreeable to the conſtitution of Great-Britain, that our rightful and gracious King and the Britiſh parliament, ſhould rule the Britiſh kingdom and dominions, according to the charters—antient privileges, and the eſtabliſh'd laws and general uſages of the nation; and not the contrary? The King, by royal authority, has no power of ſuſpending the laws, or the execution of laws, as was rul'd in the 1ſt of King William and Queen Mary—and by the ſame parliament, it was determined, *Parliaments are to be held for redreſs of All Grievances*; and for amending, ſtrengthening and preſerving of the laws. But where do we find it equally clear. They may create grievances, ſuperceed and annul charters without forfeiture or trial, and vacate or ſuſpend the execution of laws made purſuant to the rights of charters—and the inſtructions of governments; which laws are for the good of the ſubject, and unrepeal'd? Or where do we find mention made, in any of our law books, chronicles, or hiſtories, of any power which has a right to take away all the rights of Americans unforfeited—to annul or ſuſpend all their laws, and throw all the American governments into a ſtate of abſolute anarchy, unleſs they will ſubmit to conditions, of ſuch a nature, as that their ſubmiſſion will in fact be a reſigning up all their eſſential rights and privileges? This is a power we do not find in the Britiſh conſtitution; but are yet to ſeek.

Let us enquire further, Whether theſe meaſures may not in time affect the liberties of the inhabitants of Great-Britain alſo. May not the ſame power extend the juriſdiction of the court of admiralty to ſome or all the taxes in Great-Britain, as well as to this tax, in America? And would their privileges be no ways affected by it? Do not theſe meaſures in fact, undermine the foundation of Magna Charta, and all the royal charters in Great-Britain? Are they not all given by the ſame royal power as our's? And as to the power granting them, ſtand upon the ſame footing with our's? And if our's be touch'd, are not their's affected and endangered alſo? If it be ſaid, our charters were given in a reign when the prerogatives of the crown were carried to an undue height, and therefore are void ab initio. We anſwer, This argument will not help the caſe at all. For (1ſt) The prerogative power was not carried higher then, than in the reign of King John; when Magna Charta was given. Therefore in this point of view, Magna Charta and our's ſtands upon juſt the ſame footing; and muſt ſtand or fall together; and is conſequently undermined by the act. (2dly) The granting of charters, is the exerciſe but of ordinary regal power, exerciſed in the mildeſt reigns, in one form or another—and in truth the granting of theſe charters was for the good of the nation, and one of the beſt ſervices to the crown and kingdom, King Charles ever did. This talk therefore is not argument but meer amuſement. Or ſhould it be further objected, they were given without the conſent of parliament, and ſo are of no force. We anſwer, Is not this the caſe alſo, of moſt of the incorporating charters in England, and muſt they not of courſe ſtand or fall with our's? But further we have had the concurrent approbation of the parliament, to our enjoyment of our charters, and of all the privileges we hold by them in full, for more than a century paſt. And is not this a full and ſufficient approbation and acknowledgement of them? Is not the mind of parliament known by their uſages? And is not the uſage of parliament, the law of parliament? Were not our petitions for the avoidance of this act rejected, upon this plea, that it was contrary to the rules of the houſe of commons to admit petitions againſt a ſupply bill; and upon this principle, are not our charters,—and alſo—all the rights of the other governments in America, fully confirmed to us by the uſage and law of parliament, for a century paſt, and ever ſince their firſt inſtitution? If the concurrent uſages of a number of parliaments in ſucceſſion, and of different complexions, and for ſo long a term together, does not carry in it the full conſent and approbation of parliament; it is difficult to ſay what can do it, or how the ſubject can know and be ſecure of it. Further it is to be remembered, our charters were not granted of meer favor, but in conſideration, and as a regard for eminent ſervices done for the crown and kingdom, as is evident in the face of them. How then can they be annul'd or ſuperceeded, without forfeiture and legal tryal, any more than the royal patent to Knights, Earls, and Peers, who for eminent ſervices have been enobled and rewarded with their titles of honor—with lands, with peerage, &c. can have ſuch patents, with the privileges conveyed in them, taken away without forfeiture and legal trials. In ſhort, our charters are ſo well founded, that we think they can't be ſuperceeded or annul'd, in a ſovereign way, without danger to the free charters in Great-Britain. And why may not this act, in ſubverſion of the privileges of our charters, in future time, be improved, as a precedent againſt Magna Charta itſelf, and the other charters in England, to the ruin of their privileges, with equal or ſtronger force than the Poſt Office is uſed in this caſe. The greateſt difficulty is over when an aſpiring m—y have got an approved precedent applauded by Britons: Their mouths are ſtopp'd; they can't complain of meaſures for themſelves, which they have moved to Americans. Is it not therefore a meaſure of very intereſting concern to the inhabitants of Britain, as well as America? as their privileges are conſequently very nearly affected, as well as that of Americans.

vide Pa. 248 [*To be continued.*]

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Rowley*, held October 10. 1765. Capt. *Daniel Spafford* was choſen Moderator. *Voted*, That the Hon. *John Hobſon*, Eſq; Meſſrs. *Nathaniel Mighill*, *Samuel Northend*, *Jacob Jewett*, Capt. *George Jewett*, Mr. *Thomas Lancaſter*, *Thomas Gage*, Eſq; Mr. *Abraham Adams*, Capt. *Richard Thurſton*, Mr. *Daniel Chute*, Capt. *John Pearſon*, Capt. *John Northend*, and Mr. *Thomas Merrill*, be a committee to draw up inſtructions for the Repreſentative of this town at the great and general court of this province, and report as ſoon as may be.—The committee appointed for the purpoſe aforeſaid unanimouſly reported the following Draft, which being read, was unanimouſly accepted, viz.

To HUMPHRY HOBSON, *Eſq;*

SIR,

YOU will not interpret the manifeſtation of the minds of your conſtituents, upon ſo alarming an occaſion as that of complying or refuſing a compliance with a Stamp-Act (ſo much agitated) as an effect of their diſtruſt of your ability or fidelity, but as a prudent ſtep taken, hereby to prevent all unwarrantable ſuſpicions that might ariſe hereafter, and to leave upon record a laſting teſtimony to poſterity, that we do not quietly, and for no conſideration, give up our and their ineſtimable Rights as Britiſh ſubjects. Therefore, in reference to the Stamp-Act, we would ſay—That conſidering the preſent ſtate of the province as extremely low and depreſſed, occaſioned by the late expenſive war, and the ſcant produce of ſome of the neceſſaries of life for ſome ſummers paſt; for which reaſon much of our money has been exported to foreign parts, in exchange for neceſſary commodities; whereby we are ſo reduced, as ſcarcely to be able to ſupport ourſelves and throw off the yearly load of publick tax: Conſidering the ſaid act not only as unconſtitutional (as we apprehend) and an invaſion upon our charter rights and privileges, but ſo calculated as to carry off perhaps the greater part of our medium of trade, which as yet ſurvives the above-mentioned calamities: Conſidering the ſaid act in its execution, as deſtructive of the deareſt part of our liberty; by admitting it as lawful to proſecute and puniſh the tranſgreſſors of it in the court of admiralty, and ſo depriving us of the privilege of a jury: And conſidering it in its probable conſquences, as an introduction to a train of other acts of a ſimilar oppreſſive nature (each of which particulars purſued affords a gloomy proſpect) all theſe conſiderations, though but juſt hinted at, appear ſo weighty, that, though we are ſenſible a non-compliance muſt be attended with many and grievous difficulties; yet, as a compliance threatens utter ruin, we cannot, we dare not, and we inſtruct and adviſe you not to give your conſent for its taking place in this province: But to make that vigorous oppoſition thereto, as is requiſite from the importance and moment of our confirmed charter rights, and leaſt inconſiſtent with due deference paid to the Britiſh authority.

Further, we intimate our ſentiments to you, that you forbear acting in an application of the publick monies towards a compenſation of the loſs which any private perſon or perſons may have ſuſtained, or to any other uſe than as has been uſual.

You likewiſe have our conſent and advice, to bear publick teſtimony againſt, and to go into all proper meaſures to prevent ſuch diſorders and outrages as have been or may be committed, contrary to the laws provided for privates quietly and peaceably enjoying each his own property.

Atteſt. HUMPHRY HOBSON, Town Clerk.

From the Maſſachuſetts-Gazette, *October* 17. 1765.

BANKRUPTS.

George Stimpſon, jun. of Hopkington, Huſbandman.
Eliſha Brown, of Boſton, Shopkeeper.
John Coverly, of Boſton, Goldſmith.
Thomas Follingſby, of Newbury-Port, Merchant.
James Joſeph Villiers, of Boſton, Retailer.
Jonathan Hobby, of Boſton, Merchant.

ALL Perſons indebted for the *Boſton Evening-Poſt* are deſired to make immediate Payment to the Publiſhers thereof.

At a legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of CAMBRIDGE, *this 14th of* October, 1765. *the Hon.* WILLIAM BRATTLE, *Esq; chosen Moderator,*

VOTED, THAT (with all Humility) it is the Opinion of the Town, that the Inhabitants of this Province have a legal Claim to all the natural, inherent, constitutional Rights of Englishmen, notwithstanding their great Distance from *Great Britain*——That the Stamp-Act is an Infraction upon these Rights—one Instance in our Opinion, among many, is as follows:——

The Distributor of the Stamps, or Mr. INFORMER, have a Sovereignty over every Thing but the Lives of the People, since it is in their Power to summon every one they please to *Quebec*, *Montreal* or *Newfoundland*, to answer for the pretended or real Breaches of this Act. When the distressed Subject arrives there, by whom is he to be tried?—Not by his Peers in the Vicinage, (the Birthright of every Englishman) no! by the Judge of Admiralty without a Jury; and it is possible, without Law!—Under these Circumstances, the Stamp-Distributor or INFORMER may unrighteously get from His Majesty's good *American* Subjects, more than His Majesty, upon a Ballance, may get by the Stamps: For who would not rather pay the Fine, guilty or not, than be thus harrassed, thus tried?—Why are not his Majesty's good Subjects of *Great-Britain* thus treated? why must we in *America*, who have in every Instance discovered as much Loyalty to His Majesty, and Obedience to His Laws, as any of His *British* Subjects; and whose Exertions, in some of the Provinces and Colonies, during the last War, have been greater, be thus discriminated?—at this Time especially, whilst we are struggling under an almost insupportable Load of Debt, the Consequence of these Exertions. We believe is may be truly said, that no one in *Great-Britain* pays so great a Tax as some do in this Province in Proportion to their Estates.

Let this Act but take Place, Liberty will be no more—Trade will languish and die—our Cash will be sent into his Majesty's Exchequer—and Poverty come upon us like an armed Man.

The Town therefore hereby advise and direct their Representatives, by no Means whatsoever to do any one Thing that may aid said Act in its Operation; but that in Conjunction with the Friends of Liberty, they use their utmost Endeavours that the same might be repealed---That this Vote be recorded in the Town Book, that the Children yet unborn may see the Desire their Ancestors had for their Freedom and Happiness; and that an attested Copy be given said Representatives for their Conduct.

To JAMES HUMPHREY, *Esq;*

SIR,

WE the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Weymouth* are assembled together at a time, when the voice of distress is heard, not only from every part of this province, but from the continent in general. The burdens we feel, and the greater we fear, force out our groans, and lead us to lay before you the distresses of our hearts, with whom we have entrusted our most important interests.---And we have the highest assurance from your past integrity, that no exertion of your abilities will be wanting to effect a removal of these evils.

When we consider the difficulties, encumbrances on trade, and decay of it brought upon us by some late Acts of Parliament, together with the load of debt under which the province labours, we behold poverty rushing in upon us like an armed man; but when we take under consideration the Stamp-Act with all its consequences, we can see nothing but misery and ruin to the province resulting from the execution of it, and a fatal wound to the trade and interest of our mother-country.---The King our father, whom we have always lov'd and honour'd, and the Parliament of Great Britain, which we have always esteem'd and reverenced, will forgive us if we do not consent to our ruin; we will presume upon their clemency that they will not insist upon our destruction, and therefore do recommend to you decently and steadily to oppose any measures in General Court, that shall interest the province in any concern with the Stamp Act, or stamped Papers, either directly or indirectly, either by the Payment of any charges that may have arisen on their account, or by giving any orders for, or consent to the distribution of said Papers, inasmuch as the House of Representatives "has no warrant, order, or authority so to do," and we presume upon it that the House "will not be so imprudent, as to undertake "a business to which they have no appointment." ---They are depolited (as we are informed) "in the "Castle, there to be defended with all the force of that "fortress."---We imagine they need no further protection, and trust no one will offer so high an insult to the King as to meddle with them in any shape.

We take it for granted---that no man on earth is perfect---that no body of men can lay claim to infallibility---that so wise and august a body as the Parliament of Great Britain is, have been mistaken---that what has been, may be again---that men have natural rights---that they have also rights as members of society---that to assert, explain and vindicate these, is but acting up to the character of men and of rational beings.——We do therefore instruct you upon all occasions to assert and vi[illegible] rights and privileges of free born British subjects, and the rights and privileges derived to us by charter from a King of Great Britain, acknowledged and consented to "really or virtually" by the Parliament thereof; and to use your best endeavours in the General Assembly to have these clearly stated and left upon the records of this province, that posterity may know that we never did or could voluntarily submit to slavery and to ruin.

We cannot but complain of the hardships to which we are expos'd by the enlargement of the power of the Court of Admiralty; an enlargement which takes from us one of the most essential rights of Englishmen, viz. that of being tried by juries.

Those several acts before-mentioned are so many tax acts, by which money must be drawn from us (and as we suppose) without our consent, having no idea or the least remembrance of our having been represented in parliament; and we really look upon these taxations and the extraordinary power of the admiralty judges, as so many "NOVELTIES" that time itself will never reconcile us to; that they are subversive of the happiness and welfare of the province, destructive to the interests of our mother-country; that they involve in them not only the destruction of our particular rights and privileges, but also strike at the very foundation of the English constitution; in short if they are not repealed, we fear that such prejudices will arise in the minds of people, and their affections to the government at home be so weakened, that it will be a long, a very long time, before the former can be removed, and the latter renewed.

If the Parliament of Great-Britain, which cannot be intimately acquainted with our abilities and necessities, shall from time to time tax us, and the Province tax us at the same time, from these two taxations great inequalities and injustice must arise, and consequently the end of government be destroyed, so that even allowing the Parliament's right to tax us (which we are not at present convinced of) yet we imagine, with submission to that august body, it would not be wisdom in them to exercise it.

We have ever supposed our Charter the greatest security that could be had in human affairs.---This was the sentiment of our forefathers---they have told us that they should never have left the land of their nativity, and fled to these ends of the earth, triumph'd over dangers, encountered difficulties innumerable, and suffer'd hardships unparallel'd, but for the sake of securely enjoying civil and religious liberty, and that the same might be transmitted safe to their posterity. They it is well known settled this country at the expence of their own blood and treasure. The country has risen, grown, and been defended without any expence to the government at home, till within a few years past, and besides defending ourselves, we have several times saved some of his Majesty's provinces from destruction, and once at least have given peace to Europe. The profits of our labour has from time to time center'd in Great Britain, by which her riches, her revenues, and her inhabitants have encreased mightily.

We are (notwithstanding the assistances granted us in the last war) far from thinking that there is any just reason for laying such heavy burdens upon us; and if it is necessary in this time of peace to raise a sum of money for the defence of our frontiers (it being said for our comfort that the money raised by the Stamp Act is partly to be applied to that end) we had much rather be at our own proportionable expence of for ever defending our frontiers, than comply with that Act.---And in any constitutional way we shall ever be ready to contribute our utmost to the assistance of our mother-country.

We further instruct you to use your utmost endeavour to promote public frugality, to prevent any unconstitutional grants, and any unaccustomed draughts on the treasury, that the public money be applied only to the purposes to which it is from time to time appropriated.

Whilst with pleasure we behold a general sense of liberty, and those "essential constitutional rights" freedom of speech and of the press now prevailing; we do at the same time entertain a just abhorrence to any violences committed upon the substance of any person or persons whatever.

As to any other affairs, we leave their management to your noted prudence and judgment, in which we place the highest confidence.

[*We hear that most of the other Towns throughout the Province have given Instructions to their Representatives nearly to the same Purport as the above.*]

The RESOLVES *of the House of Delegates of the Province of* Maryland, *September* 28, 1765.

1st. RESOLVED unanimously, That the first adventurers, and settlers of this province of Maryland, brought with then, and transmitted to their Posterity, and all other his Majesty's Subjects since inhabiting in this Province, all the Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, and Immunities, that at any time have been held, enjoyed, and possessed by the people of Great-Britain.

2d. Resolved unanimously, That it was granted by Magna Charta, and other good Laws and Statutes of England, and confirmed by the Pitition and Bill of Rights, that the Subject should not be [illegible] pelled to contribute to any Tax, Tallage, Aid, or other like Charge, not set by common consent of Parliament.

3. Resolved unanimously, That by a royal Charter granted by his Majesty King Charles the first, in the eighth Year of his Reign, and in the Year of our Lord 1632, to Cecilius, then Lord Baltimore, it was (for the Encouragement of people to transport themselves and Families into this Province) amongst other things, covenanted and granted by his said Majesty, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, as followeth; 'And we will also, and of our more special Grace, 'for us, our Heirs, and Successors, We do strictly enjoin, constitute ordain and command, That the 'said Province shall be of our Allegiance, and that all 'and singular the liege people of Us, our Heirs and 'Successors, transported, or to be transported into 'the said province, and the Children of them, and of 'such as shall descend from them, there already 'born, or hereafter to be born, be, and shall be denizens and lieges of us, our Heirs and Successors, of 'our Kingdoms of England and Ireland, and be in 'all things held, treated, reputed and esteemed, as 'the liege faithful people of Us, our Heirs and Successors, born within our Kingdom of England, and 'likewise any Lands, Tenements, Revenues, Services, and other Hereditaments, whatsoever, within 'our Kingdom of England, and other our Dominions, may inherit, or otherwise, purchase, take, have, 'hold, buy and possess, and them may occupy and 'enjoy, give, sell, alien and bequeath, as likewise 'all Liberties, Franchises and Privileges, of this our 'Kingdom of England, freely, quietly and peaceably, have and possess, occupy and enjoy, as our 'leige people, born, or to be born, within our said 'Kingdom of England, without the Let, Molestation, Vexation, Trouble or Grievance of us, our 'Heirs and Successors; any Statute, Act, Ordinance 'or Provision to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. '—And further, our pleasure is, and by these presents 'for us, our Heirs and Successors, We do covenant 'and grant to and with the said now Lord Baltimore, 'his Heirs and Assigns, that We, our Heirs and Successors, shall at no time hereafter, set or make, or 'cause to be set any Imposition, Custom, or other 'Taxation, Rate or Contribution whatsoever, in or 'upon the Dwellers and inhabitants of the foresaid 'province, for their Lands, Tenements, Goods or 'Chattels within the said province, or in or upon 'any Goods or Merchandizes within the said province, or to be laden and unladen within any the 'ports and harbours of the said province: And our 'pleasure is, and for us, our Heirs and Successors, 'We charge and command, that this our declaration shall be henceforward, from time to time, received and allowed, in all our courts, and before 'all the judges of Us, our Heirs and Successors, for a 'sufficient and lawful discharge, payment and Acquittance; commanding all and singular our officers and ministers of Us, our Heirs and Successors, 'and enjoining them, upon pain of our high displeasure, that they do not presume at any time to 'attempt any thing to the contrary of the premises, 'or that they do in any sort withstand the same; 'but that they be, at all times, aiding and assisting, 'as is fitting, unto the said now Lord Baltimore, 'and his Heirs, and to the inhabitans and Merchants 'of Maryland aforesaid, their Servants, Ministers, 'Factors and Assigns, in the full use and fruition of 'the benefit of this our Charter."

4th. Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this house, that the said Charter is declaratory of the constitutional rights and privileges of the freemen of this province.

5th. Resolved unanimously, That trials by juries is the grand Bulwark of liberty, the undoubted birthright of every Englishman, and consequently of every British subject in America, and that the erecting other jurisdictions for the trials of matters of fact, is unconstitutional, and renders the subject insecure in his Liberty and Property.

6th. Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this house, that it cannot with any truth or propriety be said, that the freemen of this province of Maryland, are represented in the British parliament.

7th. Resolved unanimously, That his Majesty's liege people of this ancient province, have always enjoyed the rights of being governed by the laws to which they themselves have consented, in the article of taxes and internal polity, and that the same have never been forfeited, or any other way yielded up, but hath been constantly recognized by the King and People of Great-Britain.

8th. Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this house, that the Representatives of the Freemen of this province, in their Legislative Capacity, together with the other part of the legislature, have the sole Right to lay Taxes & impositions on the inhabitants of this provnice, or their property and effects, and that the laying, imposing, levying, or collecting any tax, on or from the inhabitants of Maryland, under colour of any other authority, is unconstitutional, and a direct violation of the Rights of the Freemen of this Province.

[*Mr. Z's Piece, shewing the difference between the B---e Instructions to their Representative, and those from M.....d, we are obliged to omit for want of Room: It was forwarded to the other Printers, as desired, but could n[illegible] inserted for the same Reason.*]

Yesterday Morning Capt. Hunter *arrived here in 8 Weeks from* London; *but last from* Falmouth, *which Place he left Sept. 6th, in Company with Capt.* Budden *for* Philadelphia, *and Capt.* Davis *for* New-York; *Capt.* Boothby *in a Schooner for* Marblehead, *sailed 24 Hours before him.*

LONDON, *Aug.* 14.

MRS. Draper, her Majesty's midwife, has been some days in waiting at the Queen's palace.

The house of Burgesses at Virginia met at Williamsburg the beginning of June, and came to several warm resolutions relative to the stamp duty imposed on America, in which they declared, that no taxes are to be imposed on them without the consent of the General Assemby.

Aug. 17. The King has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Dartmouth, Soam Jenyns, Edward Eliot, John York, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, and William Fitzherbert, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for promoting Trade, and for inspecting and improving his Majesty's Plantations in America.

The Hon. Richard Viscount Howe is appointed Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy. And,

The Marquis of Rockingham to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the North and West Ridings in the County of York.

Aug. 20. It is very confidently whispered that a commission has actually been sent over in the last packet, appointing Sir William Johnson to succeed a certain gentleman in the command of a very considerable province in America.

Private letters from Madrid mention, that it was thought the Spanish island of Porto Rico, in the West Indies, or part of it, would soon be proposed to the E. of Rochford, as equivalent for the Manilla ransom.

Aug. 21. Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Bedford arrived at his house, from France.

Lord Temple, Lord Shelburn, Lord Fortescue, Mr. James Grenville, &c. &c. &c. are all at Lord Littleton's, at Hagley in Worcestershire.

All thoughts of any further changes are said to be entirely laid aside.

The Right Hon. Charles Townshend continues still indisposed of a pain in his side—Q. *Which side?*

It is said that the post of High Commissioner and Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, will both center in the Argyle family; and that the courts of justiciary will remain on their old footing.

Private letters from Paris mention, that the true reason why the isle of Orleans was not ceded to the catholic court, according to treaty, was in consequence of a very strong remonstrance of the royal company of merchants trading to Havanna, tending to prove that such an exchange would throw great advantages into the hands of the English at Mobille and Pensacola, which would greatly prejudice the Spanish revenue in the West Indies.

Yesterday morning Sir Henry Moore set out from his house for Portsmouth, in order to embark for his government at New York.

We hear the Rent Rolls of the several proprietary estates in America, obtained by former grants under the crown, are ordered to be made out, as also an estimate of the annual produce of their LAND-TAX, in order to introduce a more equitable form of levying his Majesty's revenues in that part of the world.

Philadelphia, October 10.

On Saturday last Capt. Holland's ship, with the stamp'd papers on board, came up to this city, attended by the Sardine man of war. On the first appearance of those ships round Glouceſter point, all the vessels in the harbour hoisted their colours half mast high, the bells begun to ring, being first muffled, and every countenance added to the appearance of sincere mourning for the approaching loss of LIBERTY. In the afternoon several thousand citizens met at the State House, to consider the proper ways & means for preventing that unconstitutional act of parliament (the *Stamp Act*) being carried into execution; the first measure was to send seven of their number to Mr. Hughes, stamp-distributor for this province, to request him to resign that office. He assured them, no act of his should tend to carry that law into execution here, until it was generally complied with in the other colonies, but refused to sign any resignation at that time: On the Gentlemen's return to the State-House, and reporting this answer, the company were instantly transported with resentment, and it is impossible to say what lengths their rage might have carried them, had not the Gentlemen who waited on Mr. Hughes represented him in the light he appeared to them! at the point of death; his situation raised their compassion, and instead of repairing instantly to his house for a positive answer, they agreed to make their requisition in writing, and gave Mr. Hughes till Monday to make reply; in consequence of this determination, a short paper was drawn up & sent him, and on Monday the deputies received from him a writing which was brought to the Court House, & there read to a vast concourse of people, as follows,

WHereas, on Saturday evening last, a paper was sent to me, expressing, that 'a great number of citizens of Philadelphia, assembled at the State 'House, do demand of Mr. John Hughes, distributor 'of stamps for Pennsylvania, that he will give them 'assurance under his hand, that he will not execute 'that office, and expect that he will give them a 'fair, candid [illegible] answer by Monday next, ten o'clock, when he will be waited on for that purpose.'

I do therefore return for answer to those Gentlemen, and all their associates, that I have not hitherto taken any step tending to put the late act of parliament in execution in this province, and that I will not either by myself or my deputies, do any act or thing, that shall have the least tendency to put the said act into execution in this province, until the said act shall be put into execution generally in the neighbouring colonies, and this I am determined to abide by. And whereas my commission includes the three counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware, I do therefore hereby, voluntarily, inform the good people of those counties, that no act of mine shall, either directly or indirectly, involve them into any difficulties, with respect to the said *Stamp Act*, before the same shall take place generally in the neighbouring colonies. *John Hughes.*

This paper from Mr. Hughes at first gained the approbation of three huzzas, but many people are much dissatisfied with it since, as they think he ought to have resigned his office without reservation.

The stamp'd papers are taken on board the man of war, which prevents them from being exposed to the resentment of an injured and enrag'd people.

NEW-YORK, Octo. 14.

Extract of a letter from London, July 26, 1765.

"If the present set of ministry continue, we shall "have some friends to America among them, suffi- "cient to encourage an attempt, at least, to get some "of our burthens lightened, among which the Stamp "Act repealed, in which, you will not take it amiss, "if I am *very industrious*; for I know your present "interest will not weigh a moment with you, in com- "petition with *so great a public good.*"

On Monday last the Commissioners from the several Colonies, appointed for holding the general Congress, being all arrived, assembled and enter'd upon Business—the most important that ever came under Consideration in America. They made choice of the Hon. Timothy Ruggles, Esq; for their President, and Mr. John Cotton, for their Secretary.

The Edward, Capt. Davis, was to sail from London about the latter End of August, and may be daily expected. It is supposed the CHAINS intended for this Colony, and Connecticut, are on board.

'Tis *reported* here, that a number of People lately got together at the Island of *New-Providence*, applied to their Stamp Distributer, and earnestly desired he would decline acting in that Office. Upon his flatly refusing to do so, they told him if he did not comply with the Demand, they would bury him alive; but he persisted in Denial. They then prepared a Coffin, forced him into it, fastened on the Cover, and lowered the living Lump to the Bottom of a Grave dug for that Purpose, and slowly threw after it about two Bushels of Dirt.—The brave Prisoner then consented to resign his odious Employment, and the People immediately drew him up, heard him re-deliver his Resignation in a more articulate Manner, gave him his LIBERTY, and heartily congratulated him on his Restoration to fresh Air.

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire, Oct. 18.

Last Tuesday afternoon was married at his Excellency the Governor's, by the Rev. Mr. *Caner* of Boston, *Nathaniel Rogers*, of Boston, Esq; to Mrs. *Elizabeth Gould*, of the same place; a Lady very amiable and highly esteemed.

We hear a Sloop bound from Kennebeck River to Boston, was cast away yesterday on York ledge, and the men with difficulty saved their lives.

Boston, October 21.

Messrs. FLEETS,

I Have heard a Gentleman of the first distinction among us, who has lately manifested a noble spirit is determined to shut up his Store the first of November, the Day appointed to seal our slavery: I would propose that the whole town should follow this good example, and that the Ministers of the Gospel be requested to propose to their respective Congregations, that that Day be set apart for a Day of Prayer, as by their general joining it will make it equal to an appointment by authority; for at this time, and on this occasion, our *Peter* is not disposed to join in any thing so much for the good of the people, and so contrary to the schemes of the *base few* who warmly desire to compleat our ruin.—Should this proposal be accepted, it would be commendable for the clergy to be very earnest in prayer for the removal of these oppressions, and that we all deeply humble ourselves before Almighty God for the enormousness of our Sins, which has justly exposed us to his righteous displeasure, and render'd us obnoxious to his heavy judgments; the heaviest of which, so far as relates to this life, is our being made SLAVES.

Wednesday last the Rev'd EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, M. A. was inaugurated HOLLIS-Professor of Divinity at Harvard-College in Cambridge.

Monday Morning last died here, after a long Indisposition, Mrs. HANNAH WELLES, Consort to the Hon. SAMUEL WELLES, Esq; in the 70th Year of her Age. Her Remains were decently interred on Saturday last.

The same Day died Mr. HENRY NEWMAN, of this Town, Merchant. A Gentleman greatly esteemed when living, and his Death much lamented by all who had any Acquaintance with him. His Remains were interred on Friday last.

Last Thursday Night died *Mr. Ephraim Turner*, after a languishing Illness. He for many Years taught Dancing and Fencing in this Town. We hear his Funeral is to be attended this Afternoon.

In Capt. Hunter is come an additional Supply of STAMP PAPERS for this Province. Capt. Coffin in a Schooner for this place, left London several Days before Capt. Hunter. Capt. Jarvis was spoke with the 25th of August off Beechy-Head.

We hear that a Schooner is arrived at Nantucket in 40 Days from London.

WHEREAS it has been currently, and injuriously reported, that I the Subscriber have determined to take the Stamp Papers and Use them in the Course of my Business, and that if they were not to be obtained otherways, that I would send to Halifax *for them; which Report is a very great Mistake; for I have determined, and still do determine, that I will not take or use them, unless People in general do it, being under no Necessity for such a Conduct in the Course of my Affairs; and I am fully convinced it is the Opinion of the People in Trade in this Town to conduct themselves in the same Manner, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary.*

Marblehead, 19 Octo. 1765. ROB. HOOPER.

A Parcel of IRISH LINENS,

Just Imported,

To be sold very low, by

Lewis *and* Bant,

At their Shop in Cornhill, being a Consignment.

Where also may be had

A general Assortment of *English* GOODS suitable for the Season.

TO BE SOLD,

By James Anderson,

At his Store on Treat's *Wharf.*

A fresh Assortment of Goods, imported in the last Ships from LONDON.

To be sold by Nathaniel Balston, *Esq;*

The best Assortment of Nails, lately imported from the Maker, viz. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. & 20d. at the lowest Rate by a single Cask. Also, three large Shops in Milk street, opposite the Rev. Dr. *Sewall's* in *Boston*, to be Let.

Cash given for FLAXSEED by HUGH TARBETT, at his Warehouse near the *Golden-Ball.*

Whereas on the Evening of the 26th of August *last, amongst the Money and many other Articles taken out of the House of* Benjamin Hallowell, *jun. there was a Treasurer's Receipt for* Thirteen Hundred & Fifty Pounds, *Lawful Money, dated 7th* August 1764, *payable to said* Hallowell *in* 1766, *one Year's Interest paid, without any other Endorsement on the Back, and also a Note of Hand,* Thomas J. Gruchy's, *payable to* Thomas Atkins *or Order, for £.55. 5. 3. Which Mr.* Hallowell, *the Proprietor, was in Hopes would have been returned before this Time; which not being done, this is only to acquaint the Possessor or Possessors that they will be of no Use to them, Payment being immediately stop'd.*

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of *Daniel Bass*, late of *Easton*, Tanner, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Bethiah Bass*, Administratrix on said Estate, and those that are indebted to said Estate are required to make speedy Payment to said Administratrix, to prevent further Trouble.

WANTED, *a large* Dutch STOVE. Any Person possessed of one and is willing to dispose of it, may hear of a Purchaser, by enquiring of the Printers.

Custom-House, Boston, *Octo.* 19. 1765.

ENTERED-IN.

Butler from New London: Gybuat from Cadiz: Joseph White from No. Carolina: Paul White from Maryland: Andrews from Grenades: Sturgis and Foord from Halifax: Waterman from Philadelphia, and Crosby from White Haven.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Shand for London: Hodgkins, Cockran, Bradford and Jones for West Indies: Nogues for Granada: Lee for Bilboa: Skimmer & Montgomery for Europe: Higgins for Connecticut: Bowers and Thacher for Jamaica: Fuller for Cadiz: Chapman for North-Carolina: Snow for Newfoundland, and Hulme for South Carolina and Georgia.

CLEARED-OUT.

Brooks, Thorp and Doane for Connecticut: Green and Doggett for Rhode Island: Whittingham and Welshman for North Carolina: Bruce and Gray for South Carolina: Symmes, Hatch and Fellows for Maryland: Attwood for Halifax: Hopkins and Lamson for Surranam: Taylor, Smith and Stone for Philadelphia: Caleb Symmes, Paine and Curtis for West Indies: Collins for Jamaica: and Cordis for Barbados.

Advertisements omitted shall be in our next.

The Postmaster [illegible] Letter & Margen. page 180.

To be sold at the Heart & Crown,

[Price *Two Shillings* Lawful Money.]

OPPRESSION.

A POEM.

By an AMERICAN.

With NOTES, by a NORTH BRITON.

Bleſt harmony of verſe! you 'tis command
The ear of princes, cramp the tyrant's hand,
You ſtrip Oppreſſion of her gay diſguiſe,
And bid the Hag in native horror riſe:
Strike tow'ring pride, and lawleſs rapine dead,
And plant the wreath on virtue's awful head.
To ſee ſuch crimes, and in ſo good a reign,
What hoops of iron can my ſpleen contain!

ANON.

[As the above POEM, publiſhed in *London*, is wrote with peculiar ſpirit, and ſhows at large the cauſes from whence our public calamities proceed; we hope at the preſent juncture it will require nothing further to recommend it to the notice of every free born ſon of *America*.]

To be ſold by HENRY LLOYD,

At Warehouſe No. 5. *on the Long Wharf*,

Choice *Antigua* Sugars by the Hogſhead and Tierce, Sperma-Ceti Candles, Starch, an Aſſortment of Anchors, Pig Iron, Indigo, Bohea Tea, a few very good Lanthorn Leaves, Hoſiery, Wool Cards, Brazeletto, &c. &c.

To be ſold by Ziphion Thayer,

at the Golden-Lion, *near the Printers hereof*,

——*Very Cheap*——

A good and handſome red Harrateen Bed and Counterpin——very little the worſe for the Wear.

TO BE SOLD,

A handſome well-finiſh'd Houſe, with good Accommodations and convenient Out-Houſes, and a large Store contiguous to the Houſe, which with ſmall Expence might be made a Dwelling Houſe of, being three Stories high, with a fine Cellar under it, with Land and Garden ſufficient for two Families: ſaid Houſe is very pleaſantly ſituated at New Boſton, and will be ſold cheap, and the Pay made eaſy. For further Particulars enquire of *Benjamin & Edward Davis*, at their Store the South Side of the Town Dock.

☞ If ſaid Houſe is not ſold by the beginning of *November* it will be to Let.

TO BE SOLD

A large new Brick Double Houſe, with good Accommodations, ſituated in *Williams's* Court. For further Particulars enquire of Meſſrs. *Green* and *Boyliſtone*, or *John Rowe*.

WANTED,

FIVE or Six Hundred Tons of SHIPPING on, Freight from *South-Carolina* to the Markets. Any Perſons diſpoſed to charter them may enquire of the Printers.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. *Robert Wilſon*, late of *Boſton*, Wharfinger, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Mary Wilſon*, of ſaid *Boſton*, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement.

The Committee appointed to prepare a Catalogue for the Library of HARVARD-COLLEGE in *Cambridge*, acquaint the Public, that they propoſe very ſoon to forward a Catalogue to *London*: And in order to prevent an unneceſſary increaſe of Duplicates, they deſire that ſuch Gentlemen, as purpoſe to give Books to the Library, would as ſoon as may be, ſend the Books or a Catalogue of them, to either the Rev. Preſident, Mr. Profeſſor *Winthrop*, at *Cambridge*, the Hon. Mr. *Hubbard*, or the Rev. Mr. *Eliot*, at *Boſton*.——And all who have any Books in their Poſſeſſion belonging to the former Library, are deſired to return them to any one of thoſe Gentlemen.

Imported and to be ſold by

Herman Brimmer,

At Ralph Inman, *Eſq;'s Store* *on* Greene's *Wharf*, Cheap for Caſh,

An Aſſortment of *Engliſh* Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon. ☞ Alſo *Ruſſia* and *Engliſh* Duck, Ticklenburg, Oznabrigs, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glaſs, Boxes of Muſtard, Ditto of Glaſs Ware, a few Cheſts of *Florence* Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt Imported from London *in the Captains* Deverſon *and* Shand, *by*

Joſhua Gardner *and* Co.

A Freſh Aſſortment of Winter GOODS, which they intend to ſell at the very loweſt Rates by Wholeſale and Retail, at their Shop at the Crown & Comb in Cornhill; where may be had choice Sperma Ceti Candles by the Box.

Imported from LONDON,

And to be ſold by Wholeſale or Retail, cheap for Caſh, by

Jolley Allen,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge, in *Boſton*,

A large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, fit for all Seaſons, *viz.*

Broad Cloths, German Serges, knapt and plain Beaver Coating and Bearſkins, moſt colours, with Trimmings ſuitable for the ſame; Velvet Shapes for Jackets cheap; Mens Cloaths of all Sizes, with a great Aſſortment of Stocking Breeches; Cardinals and Shades, Sattin Hats and Bonnets quilted and plain, coloured Crapes, Necklaces, Earings and Pendants, and a genteel Aſſortment of Ribbons, Barcelona Handkerchiefs by the Dozen, ſcarlet, crimſon, black & cloth-colour'd Taffaty, Perſians, Trimmings for Gowns and Sacks, Fillets and Tippets for Women & Children, Iriſh Hollands, ſprig'd & plain Camblets, flower'd and plain Ruſſels, Chinces, Worſted Grograms, yard & half yard Poplins, Capuchin Silks, ſcarlet, pink and black Sattins, Kerſeys, Baize and Flannels, Boys Shoes cheap, Womens beſt *Lynn* made Callimanco Shoes at 36s. O. T. by the ſingle Pair, and cheaper by the Quantity; French Indigo, none better, at Three Pounds five Shillings Old Tenor by the ſingle Pound, and cheaper by the Quantity.

☞ LIKEWISE choice BOHEA TEAS, by the Cheſt, Hundred, Dozen or leſs Quantity, with great Encouragement to licenſed Perſons; and by the ſingle pound at one Dollar, the half pound at half a Dollar, and the Quarter of a pound at Eleven & three pence: Alſo the very beſt Hyſon Tea, at Ten Pounds O. T. per Pound, and another Sort at Five Pounds ten Shillings O. T. per pound.

☞ *N. B.* All the above TEAS and INDIGO are warranted of the beſt Kind; and if otherwiſe will be taken back, and the Money return'd, by the ſaid *Jolley Allen*.

Whereas the Proprietors of the ſettling Lots in *Pittſfield*, in the County of *Berkſhire*, at a legal Meeting on the 5th Day of *March* 1764. Voted that there ſhould be raiſed upon the ſaid ſettling Lots the Sum of *Ninety Pounds*, to encourage Mr. *Thomas Allen* to ſettle with them in the Work of the Goſpel Miniſtry, to be paid to him *Thirty Pounds* yearly, 'till the Whole ſhould be paid; and alſo *Four Pounds* and *Ten Shillings* for the Coſt of his Ordination: Which Tax of *Thirty-four Pounds* and *Ten Shillings* has been made and publiſhed according to Law, amounting to *Eleven Shillings* and *ſix Pence* on each Lot.

THESE are therefore to notify the Proprietors of ſaid Lots, that unleſs they pay unto *David Buſh*, Treaſurer of ſaid Proprietors, their reſpective Aſſeſſments or Proportions of ſaid Tax, on or before the Fourteenth of *November* next, that ſo much of their reſpective Lots as ſhall be ſufficient to pay ſaid Tax, will, on the ſaid 14th Day of *November*, be ſold at a public Vendue at the Houſe of Mr. *James Eaſton*, Innholder in ſaid *Pittſfield*, by us

Daniel Hubbard, *David Buſh*, *Joſiah Wright*, } Aſſeſſors and Committee of ſaid Proprietors.

Sept. 24. 1765.

Whereas the Great and General Court in *Concord*, in *May* 1764. did grant or order a Tax of *One Penny* per Acre ſhould be laid on all the Lands that are laid out in *Winchendon*, in the County of *Worceſter*, being private Property, for three Years ſucceſſively, and we the Subſcribers having aſſeſſed the ſecond Year's Tax on ſaid Lands, purſuant to ſaid Grant or Order of Court, and committed ſaid Aſſeſſment to Mr. *Daniel Goodridge*, Collector of Taxes in ſaid Town:

THESE are therefore to notify the Proprietors and all Owners of Lands in *Winchendon* aforeſaid, that except they pay ſaid Aſſeſſment, or their Tax reſpectively, to ſaid *Daniel Goodridge*, Collector, in ſaid *Winchendon*, their Lands, or ſo much of them as will pay ſaid Tax and Charges, will be ſold at publick Vendue on Wedneſday the twenty ſecond Day of *January* next enſuing, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. *Jonathan Stimſon*, Innholder in *Winchendon*, and ſo from Day to Day ſaid Vendue to be continued by Adjournment or Adjournments, till the whole be ſold that ſhall then remain unpaid.

Winchendon, *Octob.* 3. 1765. *Theo's Manſfield*, *Nathaniel Bixbe*, *Benoni Boynton*, } Aſſeſſors.

On THURSDAY next the 24th Inſt. will be performed at CONCERT-HALL, a public CONCERT of MUSICK, to conſiſt of ſelect Pieces compoſed by the beſt Maſters.

To begin exactly at Six o'Clock.

TICKETS to be had at ſaid Hall, and of *Green* and *Ruſſell* in Queen-ſtreet, at Half a Dollar each.

For LONDON,

The Ship *Thomas & Samuel*, *William Deverſon, jun.* Commander,

Will ſail in about fourteen Days. For Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to *Nathaniel Wheatley*, at his Store in Kingſtreet. *Boſton, Sept.* 30. 1765.

N. B. A few Barrels of Pot-Aſh is wanted to compleat her Freight.

A ſmall Quantity of *Burlington* Pork, and *Philadelphia* Bar Iron, to be ſold at ſaid Store.

This Day is open'd,

A new Shop of Engliſh GOODS, at the Store lately improv'd by GREEN & WALKER, oppoſite Mr. *Cooper's* Meeting-Houſe——conſiſting of Linens, Woollens, Cottons, Silks, &c. too many to be here mention'd, which will be ſold very cheap.

TO BE LET,

A ſmall Sugar-Houſe with proper Utenſils for refining Sugar. Enquire of *Benjamin Pickman*, Eſq; *Salem, Sept.* 27. 1765.

ALL Perſons indebted to *John & Thomas Stevenſon*, by Bond, Note of Hand, or Book Debt, are deſired to make Payment immediately, or they may depend on being ſued without further Notice.

N. B. Said *Stevenſons* have an *Aſſortment* of Engliſh Goods, which they continue to ſell very cheap for Caſh. *Boſton, Sept.* 12. 1765.

The Grantees of the ſeveral Towns lying Weſt of *Connecticut* River, who hold by Patent under the Seal of the Province of *New-Hampſhire*, and whoſe Lands by the late Settlement of his Majeſty now fall within the Limits of *New-York* Government, are hereby notified, That the Meeting of the Agents of a conſiderable Number of ſaid Towns ſtands adjourned to the 7th Day of *November* next, Ten o'Clock before Noon, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in *Boſton*, where thoſe Towns who have not as yet appeared are deſired to meet by their Agent or Agents, to conſider of and determine what further Meaſures may be proper to take to ſecure their reſpective Titles.

To be Sold by Ebenezer Miller,

About 100 Acres of Wood Land in *Milton*, and about 60 Acres of Paſturage and Mowing, with a Barn on it, both Pieces lying together, and to be ſold either together or ſeperate. For further Particulars enquire of Col. *Miller* of *Milton*, or Mr. *Iſaac Billing*, adjoining the Premiſes. Alſo,

POOL's Synopſis, five Volumes.

Enquire of *Charles Miller* on *Minot's* T.

Notice is hereby given to any Perſon ſkilled in the Buſineſs of Chimney-Sweeping, that the Inhabitants of *Marblehead* are in want of ſuch a Perſon; and any ſuch one applying to the Selectmen of ſaid Town will find good Encouragement. *Sept.* 23. 1765.

To be ſold very cheap for Caſh only,

A fine Topſail Schooner of 85 Tons Burthen, extraordinary well found.--Likewiſe choice *Barbados* Rum, Muſcovado Sugars, Turk's Iſland Salt, and a few Barrels of Mackrel. Enquire of *Benjamin Dolbeare* or *Benjamin Harrod*.

TO BE SOLD for ſuch Pay as may ſuit,

A likely well-built double-deck'd BRIGANTINE, 100 Tons Burthen, built of the beſt white Oak Timber and Plank, has a long Quarter-Deck and fine Accommodations, and is every Way compleatly finiſhed. For further particulars enquire of *John Lowell*, at his Shop near the Conduit.

TO BE LET,

A commodious Brick Dwelling-Houſe, with good Yard, Garden, Stable, &c. very well ſituated for Buſineſs, near Faneuil-Hall. Enquire of Mrs. *Sarah Boyliſton*, at ſaid Houſe.

Tickets in Faneuil-Hall Lottery No. 5. to be had of the Printers hereof

High-Water at *BOSTON*, and Sun's Riſing and Setting for the enſuing Week.

High-Water.	H. M.	☉ *riſes* H. M.	☉ *ſets* H. M.	1 Quart. 9 min. Morning.
MONDAY,	5 9	6 39	5 21	
TUESDAY,	5 59	6 41	5 19	
WEDNESDAY,	6 50	6 43	5 17	
THURSDAY,	7 45	6 44	5 16	
FRIDAY,	8 37	6 45	5 15	
SATURDAY,	9 29	6 46	5 14	
SUNDAY,	10 24	6 47	5 13	

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.